IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA† ...	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA.....	11000
16th "	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,069 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914 :—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914 :—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows :—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 743		
To LONDON	627 or 528	940 or 792		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Marsilia ...	5091	J. Thomson ..	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	25th Mar.
Circassia...	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R. .	7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

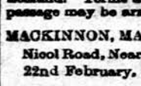
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lindga .....3,185 Mon. 23rd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Kasara.....1,195 Thurs. 26th Feb. 9 a.m. †O M.
Lisana.....3,194 Friday 27th Feb. 1 p. m. direct.

* Porebandar, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 26th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic ..	685	Rosati ..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont ..	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Levesque..	6th May.
Dumbea	5685	Magee ...	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	"	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)...	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to :—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia....	6236	A Pinseti	10th Mar.
Porto Said....	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June.
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA

BRANCHES :—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the prinsipal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .. ..£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .. ..£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE :
15, Gracechurch Street, London E C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiltling
Lioyaang	Tientin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Pengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE :—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES :—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.. .....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,66,666
30th April, "	Rs.	24,66,666
31st July, "	Rs.	52,66,666
30th December "	Rs.	1,06,66,666

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.L.B.), London
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE.....NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

Bracelet Novelties and Wrist Wear Watches.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1868, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered, as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

Wrist Strap Watches

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing ; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Rs. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prises, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry. Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the STATE BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1914, will enter by the Lower Gate and pass out by the Upper Gate.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the State Ball on the 23rd February, 1914, in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House but will be parked with other carriages, according to the number allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the State Ball at Government House, on the 23rd February, 1914, in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the Lower Drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the Ball.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 20th February, 1914.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "CLEOPATRA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in London on March 5th and that the SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from February 24th to March 20th inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street Nos. 21-23, Case No. 245 Corner of Baloo Street and Sandhurst Road.

Also at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.):

Building Street Nos. 45, 19, Case No. 2, 174, Ripon Road and Haine's Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1914, at 2 P.M. (S. T.), at the abovenamed place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc.

MENESSE and Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1914.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 23, Wardeo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chaukia, No. 6.

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EXCELSIOR REVUE SEASON

HAVE YOU SEEN

"HULLO! BOMBAY?"

A UCCA REVUE—A HUGE SUCCESS

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY

A GALAXY OF TALENT:

(The Names are Enough)

Miss Violet Frampton.
Miss Eileen Melbourne.
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Mr. Tom Melbourne.
Mr. George Malfe.
Mr. Lew James.
Mr. Chas. Hare.
Mr. James McGrath.

Augmented Orchestra.

(TOPICAL AND LOCAL)

STATUARY SCENE

The Biggest Scream ever seen in Bombay.

"THE QUAKER OATS GIRL"

The wittiest Burlesque ever produced.

"BOMBAY IN THE FUTURE"

(We are lifting the Veil)

The only REVUE

Specially written by Mr. Tom Melbourne and Mr. James McGrath and produced by Mr. Melbourne; Stage Manager, Mr. Lew James; Scenery by Mr. George Malfe.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES

But book early and come early: 'Phone 288 for seats.

At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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For a short season only

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM THE

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"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"

The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

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The great Haymarket success! a comedy from the pen of Rudolf Basier. The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

The screamingly funny comedy

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"

"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"

A combination of melodrama and problem play of great interest and exceedingly amusing.

"DIPLOMACY"

LONDON'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, February 25th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON. Application and subscription of Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving PICTURES is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 19th, at Town Hall.

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Empress Pale

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Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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A GREAT RUSSIAN SENSATIONAL SUBJECT

4,000 feet Long

CZERNOWSKA

or, the Story of a Sin

A powerful Drama of Russian life, with many remarkable sensational incidents and a story that cannot fail to grip by its very intensity, illustrating the inner life of the Russian peasantry. A story worthy of Tolstoi at his best.

Also 2 Good Comics and Gaumont Graphic

Containing latest News

3 SHOWS of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY PRIZE SHOWS 5 to 6-15

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker. From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

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Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

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BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—Second hand, BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides. up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

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ABU HIGH SCHOOL.
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GOOD results in all grades of the Cambridge Local and School of Art Examinations. Hill climate, spacious Buildings, Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey Grounds, Cadet Corps and Rifle Range, Cottage Hospital. Inclusive terms Rs. 30 a month.

Further particulars on application to the

Revd, The HONORARY SECRETARY.

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MAY BOARDING HOUSE

33, *Dhurrumtollah Street.*

MONTHLY BOARDERS FROM Rs. 15 to Rs. 100. Daily from Re. 1 to Rs. 5. Full particulars can be had from the MANAGER or S. LOBO & CO., 40, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOTELS

Beautiful Health Resorts Near Simla

WILD FLOWER HALL HOTEL, MAHASU
THE GABLES HOTEL, MASHOBRA

Most Comfortable, Up-to-date Family Hotels, Excellent Cuisine, Own Cows

Magnificent Views, Splendid Air

For further particulars please apply to Proprietress:

Mrs. HOTZ, Hotel Cecil, AGRA

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA, THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2) A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to

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General Merchants

High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE

for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and handlike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by Gerald A. Chard, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Bazar, Army Navy Stores, Esch, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
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with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Re. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m.; and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chaukia No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TO LET.—From 1st March, 1914, PINTO MANSION, Byculla, 2nd Floor. Rent Rs. 50 (fifty). Apply within.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Services.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. G. Fary, Honorary Secretary, 1, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq. London, W.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Ismaila, (B.I.) 3,391 tons, Capt. R. W. Paddock, arrived here on Saturday from Colombo with a general cargo and 19 passengers.

S.S. Yeddo, 2,958 tons, Capt. J. R. Bremner, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Sardar, 1,239 tons, Capt. M. Weeks, arrived here on Saturday from Basreh, via Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

S.S. Stephanotis, 2,584 tons, Capt. J. Robinson, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Linga, (B.I.) 951 tons, Capt. H M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Marienfels, (Hansa Line) 3,509 tons, Capt. F. Stefins, arrived here yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and petroleum.

S.S. Pundit, 3,832 tons, Capt. J. F. Elliott, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. City of Birmingham, (City Line), 4,838 tons, Capt. W. Haughton, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo; she sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barala, (B. I.) 1,899 tons, Capt. H. A. Dinne, arrived here yesterday from Basreh, &c., general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Manchester Civilian, 2,927 tons, Capt. G. Spencer, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ariel, 2,208 tons, Capt H. Hyde, will sail to-morrow for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Penang Maru, (Japan Line) 3,273 tons, Capt. S Murazumi, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Caledonia, (P. & O). 3,430 tons, Capt. E. R. Dowell, sailed yesterday for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Colquhoun, 3,759 tons, Capt. H. Simmers, will sail to-day, for Hull and Manchester, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru, (Japan Line) 3,311 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

S. S. Chupra, (B. I.) 3,962 tons, Capt. W. A. Sparrow, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo and 15 passengers.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, for London.
" China, for Trieste, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Neuralia, left Suez on the afternoon of February 20.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Mooltan, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of Feb. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, from Bombay for Karachi on the 20th instant, and is due here on Sunday, the 22nd instant, early morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, outward bound, passed Suez on the night of the 19th instant, and is due here on the evening of the 2nd proximo.

PASSENGER LIST.

HOMEWARD BY THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Ellerman Line City of Birmingham, Commander W. Houghton is due to sail with the following passengers to-morrow.

The medical inspection of passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 2-45 p.m. sharp and disinfection of native servants will take place at the same place at 12-30 p.m. sharp on the 23rd.

Cabin baggage should be sent to the Ballard Pier not later than noon on that day.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

Hopkins, Mrs E M	Peckham, Rev H J
Hobbs, Miss	Peckham, Mrs
Monahan, Mr	

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Cashmac, Lieut C F	Eaton, Mr W L
Duncan, Mrs	Schlechtendahl, Mr G A
Duncan, Miss C M	Thomson, Mr John
Duncan, Master H C	Williams, Mrs Wyndham
Dyer, Mr A J	
Dyer, Mrs and infant	

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Harding, Mrs M F	Sutherland, Miss L O

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Bowie, Mr	Jackson, Miss
Carter, Mrs P Markham, nurse and 2 infants	Kendrick, Mr G
	Leveridge, Mr H
	Norris, Miss
Coleman, Mrs	Sadlier, Mrs L W
Ellis, Mr W B	Sadlier, Master
Fielding, Miss E C	Sadlier, Master
Fry, Mr W	Schmidt, Mr A
Henry, Miss E G	Sherston, Mrs J
Higginson, Mrs	Smith, Mrs Geo
Higginson, Miss	Stokes, Mr
Higginson, Miss	Stokes, Mrs, infant and native servant
Horrell, Mr	Smalley, Mr R
Horsfall, Mr G B	Vogt, Mrs and infant
Hunt, Miss	Wells, Miss E
Hyland, Mrs A, child and ayah	Woodworth, Miss M

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Bill, Mr R N	Henderson, Lt Col J H
Bill, Miss	Henderson, Mrs, nurse, child and infant
Gunning, Major O G	Heywood, Lieut T G G
Gunning, Mrs, nurse & 3 children	Rolleston, Mrs Ida
Harrington, Major A	Young, Major D C
Harrington, Mrs and child	Young, Mrs and 2 children
Harrington, Miss	

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Banks, Lieut R D'a S	Howson, Capt G
Barrett, Mr J P	Jellett, Miss E M C
Barrett, Mrs	Miller, Mrs Thomas
Bell, Mrs E A S	Mitchell, Mrs A B
Bertram, Mr J N	Nicholls, Miss
Brown, Mr A Kemp	Northwood, Mr
Carson, Miss J	Peel, Mr R
Clarendon, Miss	Payne, Capt B L
Collins, Mrs N and 2 children	Sartorius, Lieut G
	Scott, Mrs C R
Collins, Miss	Scott, Master
Daniels, Mr J S	Stead, Mr H
Herbert, Lieut A	Uniacke, Mrs
Hinde, Capt H T L	Way, Mrs E C
Hornbrook, Mr F	Western, Miss M

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Gilchrist, Mrs W F C, nurse and infant	Mosley, Lieut N
	Spreckley, Lieut A F

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

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HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-MORROW.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.
British and Foreign Bible Society's Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Bombay Horse Show.
Back Bay Bath Co., General Meeting, Forbes Street, 5-30 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Annual General Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Bombay Races, Fifth Day.
Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 26.

Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40. p. m.
Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address, 5 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:—A Guild lecture will be delivered by Mr. L. G. Khare, B. A., (Bombay & Cantab.) Hon. Sec. I. G. S. T. on "Germany and India—a comparative study in Industrial Development," on Thursday at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the St. Xavier's College. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE FUNCTIONS.—The police notifications regarding the regulation of traffic in the vicinity of Government House to-morrow evening (the State Ball) and Tuesday (the Establishment Reception) have been issued and will be found in our public notification columns. As usual tickets bearing numbers will be issued. Motor-cars will not be permitted to remain in the grounds, but will be parked with other carriages according to the allotted numbers.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN:—On Friday afternoon at Dadar, a troop special of the G. I. P. Railway was being shunted on to a siding, when a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about forty, walked on to the line near a culvert and was knocked down and run over. He received serious injuries and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed the same night. An inquest was opened on the body yesterday morning, at the Morgue, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT:—On the night of the 9th instant an assault with a chopper was committed by a Hindu named Jairam Mahadeo on his wife Anglabai (11), and her father Pandu Babaji, on the road near Khoja and Chimna Butcher streets, as already reported. The girl and her father were conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where the former recovered and was discharged; but the father, whose skull was tractured, died yesterday. The inquest on the body will be held to-day.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow :—

March	A Bunch of Roses	Chapi
Three Dances (from)	Nell Gwyn	German
Valse	A Dream of Cleopatra	Kandt
Excerpts (from) Ballet	Egyptien	Luigini
Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud H	Dorothy Forster
Selection	The Pearl Girl	Talbot
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 21 :—

The E. E. Company will be all night manning from 17th to the 23rd February 1914. Parade at Apollo Bunder each evening at 7-0 p.m.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, February 23 :—

Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 18th February 1914, is published for information :—Volunteers—Proficiency Certificates.—No. 41—The following Officers, N. C. Officers and men, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, passed an examination for Proficiency Certificates held at Santa Cruz on the 7th February 1914 :—Lieut. F. W. Sprott, Lieut. A. R. Bennett, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Cass, Corporal J. L. Pinto and Volunteer I. Alfred.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

Some friends and admirers of the Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E., have thought it desirable to erect his statue in some prominent place as a permanent mark of appreciation by the public for his various philanthropical services. Mr. Nagar Sheth Kasturbhai Manibhai has convened a meeting for the purpose of carrying out this object for the 25th instant.

The annual ball of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers took place in the Railway Institute on Thursday evening. A large company accepted the invitation of Major Heath and officers and men. Dancing began at 9-30 and was kept up vigorously and enthusiastically till well into the next morning. As the large hall was tastefully decorated, the floor in good order, the refreshments first-class both in quantity and quality, and the music supplied by the band of the volunteers excellent, it is scarcely necessary to say that all spent a most enjoyable evening. All the arrangements made for the pleasure of their many guests reflect great credit on the members of the Ball Committee.

The little rain we had here a few days ago, followed by a strong east wind, has left us cold and shivering, making more than one of us sigh for the hot weather.

THE COLABA FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO WATER SHORTAGE ALLEGATIONS.

A DENIAL.

In conversation with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday, Mr. H. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, gave the official reply to the allegations of shortage of water made in the reports of the cotton fire at Colaba last Saturday night. Mr. Clayton produced the automatic pressure gauge which was fixed at the Flora Fountain last Saturday, and which showed that there was a full pressure of water from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until the fire was put out early next morning.

Mr. Clayton went to say :—According to the police report the time given for the outbreak of the fire was 11-55 p.m., and according to the Telephone Office the call was received at 11-31 Bombay time, which would be 12-10 a.m., Standard time. That is a difference of fifeen minutes, which means that either the alarm was not given at once, or, which is more likely, that the *ramosi* who gave the alarm had no watch, and so could not give the proper time.

Colaba is served by a main which runs right down Hornby Road, and the dial which indicates the pressure is at the Flora Fountain, where all Bombay can see it. The Fort is well served in the matter of water supply, and on Saturday as this automatic indicator shows, the full pressure was turned on at 4 p. m., as usual. It had not been turned off when the fire broke out, and, having been on at full for seven hours, all the tanks which had been emptied during the day, would have filled up again.

Thus the water should have been, and was, at its maximum. I have here the statement of the man in charge of the Colaba fire-engine, and he says he arrived at 12-14, four minutes after the alarm was given, and had a good supply of water immediately he arrived. The man in charge of the Fort engine also says he had a good supply.

The fact that has been stated that the engines were taken round to the basin and pumped water from there, was not due to shortage of water, but because they had to lay about a quarter of a mile of hose to the main, and that decreased the pumping power very much. It was not that water was not available, but because they could get a better presure from the basin, owing to its being nearer.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY ARMSTRONG.

The annual prize distribution of the Cathedral High Schools took place last evening at the Excelsior Theatre, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong.

The report of the schools was taken as read, and adopted.

The report of the boys' school stated that the numbers on the rolls had increased slightly; that the primary school last year showed a slight decrease, but this temporary depression has been more than overcome by the large number of admissions. The staff has practically remained the same during the year.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, the Inspector of Schools, visited the schools in September last and was satisfied with the work done.

The girls' school report stated that the number on the rolls on December 31, last, was 108 and that there had been many changes in the staff.

Lady Armstrong then distributed the prizes to the successful students.

After a short programme of music had been given, Sir Charles addressed the audience, and, in the course of his remarks, reviewed the history of the school, of which he had been the honorary treasurer for nearly fourteen years. He succeeded Mr. Brown, solicitor, in that office and since his (the speaker's) appointment there had been many changes. When the plague broke out they had great difficulty. The number of students greatly diminished during that period and Mr. Savage the Principal, did much for the school at that time by his economical methods. The cost of living in Bombay became very high and they had to struggle for some time. However, he was glad to say that their position was now satisfactory. During the last year they had received grants from Government and would now be able to furnish a gymnasium for the boys' school. They had also received money for libraries for both the schools.

He was interested in the report of the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, the Diocesan Inspector. In his report Mr. Sawtell had stated that the boys were brought up in the spirit of uprightness.

The Ven. Archdeacon Barham, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong, said they looked upon them as old friends of the schools and he thanked them for the interest they had shown.

The singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings.

Information recently reached Superintendent Boyles, of the Bengal River Police, to the effect that piece-goods stolen from the B. I. S. N. Co.'s stores were going to be disposed of by a gang of river thieves. Mr. Boyles, accompanied by two sergeants proceeded in a police boat and caught sight of the boat in which the thieves were proceeding off Sibpur ghat. The police boat gave chase and closed on the other boat upon which the boatmen consisting of manjhis and dandies showed fight with the lathis they were armed with. Superintendent Boyles there upon fired a revolver in the air to frighten the gang. The shot had the desired effect, as the boatmen rowed away from the scene followed by the police boat. Seeing that escape by means of boat was impossible, the members of the gang jumped out of the boat into the river and succeeded in reaching the shore. Two men were subsequently arrested on the shore, but were discharged for want of evidence. Two other men are stated to have been arrested on suspicion by the Sibpur police and their case is under police inquiry.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

[Sunday 22nd February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 528, 520, 526, 273; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 255, 536, 27; Collections for Church expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expences and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy. Rev. R. C. V Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-20 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. The Rev. W Thomson; 6-30 p.m. The Rev. W Thomson; Collection for A. C. S. Psalm 121 (French) Hymns 11, 153, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Macnicol.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays. 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., Masses; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—Masses, 6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, Masses 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., Evening Service 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A.F. Wright; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, Sunday School 8-30 a. m., Morning Service 9-45 a. m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

WELL-MARKED DEPRESSION IN BALUCHISTAN.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

The new disturbances have given nearly general rain in Baluchistan where there appears to be a well-marked depression. Heavy clouds now cover practically the whole of North-West India. Temperature is low over Northern India, the departure from normal being the greatest in the country between Cawnpore and Calcutta.

The chief falls were Chaman 1½ in.; Quetta and Panjgur ¾ in.; Dalbandin and Robat ½ in.

Forecast.—Extension of the area of rainfall into Sind, West Rajputana and the Punjab.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature continues in defect; minimum temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and at Deesa and Indore. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Neemuch; night temperature is also below normal at Neemuch.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Weather appears to have become unsettled off the Kathiawar and Sind Coasts. Seas are rough at Karachi and an area of low pressure is shown over the western half of Kathiawar. Cloud has increased in Sind, Kathiawar, north Gujarat, west Rajputana and the Punjab. Temperature has become normal at night in northwest India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Some showers are likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Stations of the last 24 hours.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	63·5	55·8	...	4·56
Muskat 20th ...	75·1	62·8	0·46	2·37
Delhi ...	71·2	48·8	...	0·74
Karachi ...	67·5	59·5	...	1·92
Bhuj ...	78·0	58·3	...	0·93
Dwarka ...	80·8	64·2	...	0·30
Veraval ...	83·9	59·5	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	88·1	58·8	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	87·0	55·8	...	0·04
Surat ...	92·7	60·5	...	0·04
Deesa ...	85·2	55·5	...	0·08
BOMBAY ...	86·2	70·5	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	85·5	67·2	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·2	70·7	...	...
Karwar ...	83·5	66·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	90·1	53·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	90·0	57·4	...	0·16
Poona ...	92·2	55·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	93·9	69·9	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	94·1	68·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	91·3	57·8	...	0·82
Madras ...	86·2	70·6	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	91·3	65·6	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 21st February, 1914, was 30·181 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	22	m 10	1	24	10
		10	52 a	28	0
Mon	23	m 10	44	25	8
		11	22 a	28	4
Tues	24	m 11	21	26	4
		11	50 a	28	5
Wed	25	m 11	54	26	9
Thurs	26	m 0	16	28	5
		0	25 a	27	0
Fri	27	m 0	40	28	3
		0	55 a	27	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	22	m 4	32	19	7
		3	58 a	17	2
Mon	23	m 5	5	18	9
		4	38 a	16	11
Tues	24	m 5	33	18	0
		5	12 a	16	9
Wed	25	m 5	58	17	5
		5	42 a	16	9
Thurs	26	m 6	21	17	0
		6	10 a	17	0
Fri	27	m 6	43	16	9
		6	37 a	17	4

THE WEEK.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There has been a considerable influx of visitors into the city this week, reminiscent of the Cleveland crowds to which we are now become thoroughly inured. On two days long strings of gharries were drawn up outside one of the hotels, some of them already filled by intending sight-seers and the others awaiting their loads. Later on they were to be seen in the native quarters of the town the visitors once more proving how strong the attraction of the unknown really is. Residents in Eastern cities soon lose their appreciation of the bazars and would, no doubt, have been amazed at the ecstacy of one worthy old lady in seeing a little Hindu girl in a grain shop divine her feet into the grain which she scraped into a bag for a customer. On Monday, when the Cleveland arrives in harbour, there will be more visitors, and if we are entitled to judge from previous experiences the city will be little the richer for them. Most of these visitors, in their study of the glittering East, remember that they paid an exclusive fare for the round voyage before they started, and those who know well the methods of certain classes of traders in Indian cities will not blame them for refusing to become victims of trade enterprise.

During the last week there has been considerable activity among our brave defenders, and at night the great harbour space, of which Bombay folk are justly proud, has been be-ribboned with great streaks of white light which at times showed up the shipping very prettily. The men on the war vessels added to the effect with their twinkling signal lights, and on shore, at Colaba, the gunners, assisted by some of the bravest spirits in the pilot service, prepared to repel attacks from the sea. Since we still live in the peaceful shadow of the flag it may be presumed they were successful. Even the irregular forces exchanged, temporarily, pens and hammers for rifles, and were it not for that terrible word "espionage" many deeds equal to those which Dr. Fitchett says won the Empire, could be described. The only *contre temps* that occurred during the proceedings, so far as it is known, was the theft of a volunteer's blanket at the Hornby Vellard committed, so it is alleged, while its owner kept sleepless watch and ward in a "tioca gharry."

Sporting interests have been well maintained. Racquets and tennis at the Bombay Gymkhana, racing at Mahalaxmi, friendly hockey matches, occasional cricket, and the Yacht Club races have filled a heavy bill and ought to have covered the wants of all. In racing, the most notable thing, perhaps, was that the great Arab grey Abdul Malik succumbed to weight and distance. He had never before been beaten and sportsmen's sentiment led most of us to wish his owner had not asked him so difficult a question, as that involved in a burden of 10-7 over a mile. Still, defeat does not always spell disgrace, and Abdul Malik has lost none of the popular confidence. The pity is, he can no longer be described as the "unbeaten grey." *Apropos* the season's racing, the complaint made in the *Bombay Gazette* that official race-cards are sold for more than their marked price is a pretty general one. The difficulties of the Turf Club must be admitted; but the Secretary's explanation does not help very much. It ought to be possible to induce some shopkeeper in the Fort to undertake the sale of the cards on commission—in addition to the boys in the streets—which would soon put an end to the careers of unauthorised vendors. Buyers do not worry about the extra anna or two: it is natural disinclination to be robbed that inspires the complaints.

The "tip-cards" sold in Bombay are becoming a nuisance. On race days it is scarcely possible to move about the Fort without being pestered by chokras attempting to sell these cards, and as there appear to be many Richmonds in the field the trade must be regarded as profitable. They turn up in all sorts of unexpected places, run by all sorts of unexpected people. Even "Captain Coe" flung himself into the fray, with what financial results it cannot be stated; but it is coincidental that with the death of the original of that name at Home, the Bombay imitator withdrew from a very lucrative profession and his cards were only on evidence once. Seriously, however, the tipsters' activities are becoming embarrassing, and something might be done to tone them down.

On Friday the confusion at the Apollo Bunder caused by the bullock cart drivers handling the mail bags was again a marked feature of what should be the quietest time of the day. The Post Office authorities, it is said, are endeavouring to arrange for motor service, but until they succeed in this would it not be possible to arrange with the Western India Transport Company to undertake the work? The rapid transport of cotton from Colaba to the Docks during the last week by this concern has been observed and favourably commented upon, and it would seem that the solution of the weekly problem at the Apollo Bunder is at hand, ready made.

People who may be tempted to buy baskets, alleged to be full of strawberries, from hawkers in the streets are warned to examine the contents before they part with their money. In one case last week a basket of apparently excellent fruit was purchased for two rupees, and despatched to a sick friend; when they were turned out it was found that the basket contained rather less than a hundred berries, it being filled with ferns and leaves. This is fraud of course; but few Europeans have the time or inclination to bother about prosecuting; the matter is one the police might look into with some advantage to the public.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The account of this fund, which was published yesterday, shows that the only receipt during the year was Rs. 45, being the interest on a fixed deposit of Rs. 1,500. The sum to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2,075-12-2, the disbursements on account of "sundry expenses" having been one anna.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

PATCA SHOP

Owners to No. 4

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

Gomarigar Building,

BOMBAY.

STOP!

THINK for just one minute of the utter uselessness of suffering with Neuralgia! For only Re. 1 you can procure a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm, and even the first application of the Balm will bring you relief from the torturing pain! Continue its use. Rub it in where the pain is, and the pain will quickly go! Those hideous, horrible heart-sickening hours of misery will give place to comfort, peace and health. Do not doubt. Do not falter. Do not hesitate. Do not continue to suffer. GO NOW, or send, to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

**NERVE TONIC AND

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-3—1-8
Exchange on London at
Paris F c s ... 25·21 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 1-2 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver ... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 3-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ... 90 1-2—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 3-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m/st ... ... 2 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ... 3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills
6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 3-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 1-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 3-8 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 220,000
Gold Bar to Bombay ... £ 120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	3 ,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
" Exports to Continent ...	20,000

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March ... 12·23—3
Futures—month of May ... 11·96 + 1

Advanced on favorable cables and declined owing to b arish week end statistics.

Spot Cotton ... 13·00 + 05

ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ... 13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March ... 12·43—2
Futures—Month of May ... 12·51—4

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... 4·85 7-8 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2 unchgd.

New York markets closed on Saturday. Holiday on Monday.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	163,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	73,000
Do. do. to France Continent ...	56,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1,108,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports..	796,000

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... 50
Total Day's Imports ... 11,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Fair demand —Firm.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Dull and inactive
Mid-Americans ...7·09 + 07
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·20 unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. ... { Mar. 12·30 / May 12·00
New York Official noon call { Mar. 12·32 / May 12·02
New Orleans 10 a.m. { Mar. 12·46 / May 12·56

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·68 + 3
March-April ...	6·68 + 2
April-May ...	6·64 + 2
May-June ...	6·64 + 2
June-July ...	6·59 + 2
July-August ...	6·55 + 2
August-September..	6·44 + 2
September-Oct ...	6·31 + 1
October-Nov ...	6·23 unchanged.
November-Dec. ...	6·19 do.

Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading 7 5
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs ... 8
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 2 8 1-2
" Mulls 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 0 1-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No. 1500 ... .
Cloth Gunni's 33s G. 20 in C.I.F... 12 9
40's Barnermill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo. Mayall's Yarns ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool 6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers ...Nominal.
Months ...March-April
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 3-8
" " 40s. ... 11 1-2
Mule " 40s. ... 11
" " 50s. ... 12 1-2
" " 60s. ... 14 5-8
" Egyptian 40s. ... 16 1-8
" " 50s. ... 16 5-8
" " 60s. ... 17 5-8

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"—Quiet with a fairly steady tone.
Tone "Cloths"—Fair business at steady rates.
Weft American 54's ... 11 1-4
Weft Egyptian 80's ... 17
Tone "Yarn" ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's ... 12
Twist 32's W T C ... 9 3-4
Twist 32's B ... 10 1-4
Twist 36's W T C ... 10
Twist 36's B ... 10 1-2
Twist 42's ... 11 1-8
Twist American 60's ... 15 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60's ... 16 1-2
Twist " 80's ... 20 1-2

LONDON, Feb. 20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports... ...	18,000
Do. Forwarded ...	95,000
Do. Imports ...	117,000
Do. Stocks ...	1,181,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	5,140
Cocconada Fair Red C.I.F. London...	4 27-32
Cocconada Ginned do do ...	4 29-32
Western Good do do ...	5 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 1 unchgd.
Feb.-March—Sellers—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ...35 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Tone—Sellers quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 36 1-8 unchgd.
Victorian ... } March-April
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...54 1-4 unchgd new terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...49 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet bu steady
Linseed Calcutta ...47-9 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43—1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Done.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...£5-19-6—3d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B...£64 3-4—1-4 (yesterday's 65)
Copper Braziers ...£80—1-2
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 4 11 3 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 40-0 F. O. B. Liverpool ...11 5 0 unchgd.
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India ... 5 3 9 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

ARRIVALS.—

"Montebello."

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) ...12 9—unchgd. Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ..April-August.
Tone—Tendency in buyers' favor.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 11 9 unchgd—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Neglected. { 9 3 1-2 + 1-4 Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 8 + 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Steady but little doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 0 3-4—3-4
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...10 11 1-4—3-4
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
(Yesterdays 11 11 1-4)
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ...11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Very quiet unchanged.

BEETROOT SUGAR CROP.

Lichts amended stimate of the Beetroot Sugar Crop is 8,34 ,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. Feb. 21st, 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 box Sovns	75,000	Alexandria	National Bank
1 do do	22,500	do	Supt P & O S N Co
40 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Yokohama Bank
420 do do	7,50,000	do	Ohartered Bank
297 do do	6,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank
38 do do	75,000		Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	29	34,282
B. B. & C. I. Ry	24	27,740

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The market is quiet and unchanged with little business passing on either side of the account.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready ...171
Do. Marks Ready ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight ...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight ...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95-13-16 for cash and the near settlement amd improved 1/16 during the day, closing as under. Business has been moderate.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95 14 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95 14 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95 14 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London remained unchange 26 9/16 for ready and 26 7/ c forward. The local market is ady and rates are unchanged. There has been littl doing.
We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 2
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68 6 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67 0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77 12 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegram to hand :

WELD AND Co ;—Liverpool : "Market advanced at the opening on some general buying in narrow market with less for sale. Prices eased during the afternoon on some straddle selling. Market has a better understone." New York : "Steady market, some long liquidation before holidays."

GRUNING AND Co.—"Advanced owing to demand of Southern market. Our opinion is that there is a large short interest which will help to sustain the market."

Changes in the American markets were again slight. The New York market is closed to-day and on Monday. New Orleans will also be closed on Monday. The local market opened quiet at Rs, 276 for good Broach and during the morning business was done at Rs. 275. At Colaba there was little or no change in rates, and business was slack the market closing quiet b t steady as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278·9	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	275 1-2	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...	251-2	"
" " Nazpur ...	248-9	"
" " Yeotmal ...	240	"
" " Dhamangaon P. ...	234	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...	224	"
" " Amraoti ...	226	"
" " Khandeish ...	206	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	198	"
Fine " Muthia ...	201	"
" " Bengal ...	203	"
F. G. Bengal ...	192	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000
Total Imports... ... 18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·65—3
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·65—3
Apr.-May ...	6·60—4
May-June ...	6·60—4
June-July ...	6·55—4
July-Aug. ...	6·51—4
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·34—5
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·27—4
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·20—4

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 14	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8 14	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We steady:—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	9 0	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 12	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 1	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56 0	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	44 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Forward ... Rs. 11 4 0 R.T

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0	0
Small	... Rs.	47 0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5 11	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5 14	0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 12,423	Bales.
Wheat	... 7,852	Cwts.
Linseed	... 5,305	"
Rapeseed	... 338	"
Gingellyseed	... 11,233	"
Poppyseed	... Nil	"
Groundnuts	... 6,985	"
Castorseed	... 10,172	"
Rice	... 1,014	"
Myrabollams	... 6,273	"
Cottonseed	... 18,066	"
Mowraseed	... 19	"
Gram	... 261	"
Joowar	... 3,320	"
Maize	... Nil	"
Barley	... 114	"

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th Feb, 1914, as compared with the statement of 10th Feb., 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 10. Rs. a. p.		Feb. 17. Rs. a. p.	
Capital paid up	20000000	0 0	20000000	0 0
Reserve Fund	19100000	0 0	19100000	0 0
Public Deposit at Head Office, &c...	28096384	0	26449435	15 8
Other Deposits, &c.....	179967224	4 0	180678208	1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1026776	13 6	859974	15 5
Sundries	1507631	15 11	1542434	4 8
	249698017	10 11	248630053	5 0
Assets.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Govt. Securities	19072515	0 0	18462110	0 0
Other authorized Investments	10368383	0 0	10372758	0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities ...	51060177	11 5	54315247	10 8
Accounts of Credit on do.	66640697	7 2	64678182	5 2
Bills discounted, &c	25880837	0 0	26612135	1 7
Balances with other Banks.	1604688	5 11	1234664	13 8
Bullion	.....		.....	
Dead Stock ...	2459157	6 7	2458300	5 1
Stamps	16006	0 7	15734	4 6
Sundries	526723	11 7	499754	6 1
	177429188	11 3	178678886	14 9
Cash, &c. at Head Office	15	8	69951166	6 3
Cash, &c., at Branches ...				
	249698017	10 11	248630053	5 0

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,07,446	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	21,54,395	Decrease.
Other Deposits	7,10,984	Increase.
Post Bills	1,68,802	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	6,76 030	Decrease.
Loans.....	32,55,070	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	19,62 515	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	9 31,293	Increase
Cash at Head Office	27,45,307	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	4,27,645	Increase.

Percentage 33·38

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	320s
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	240
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	165
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	15 "	169
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	144
Bank of Baroda ...	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12·10	8 "	£24
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12	£ 8	£59
National Bank of India ...	£5	1	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	2 ·	830
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	50
Bear Mfg ...	200	200	..	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	235
Central India ...	500	500	70	1830
China ...	100	1000	...	640
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	455
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1472½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	550
Crescent ...	100	100	6	116½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	10	222
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	20	476½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	400
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	200	450	20	433½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	315
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hubtoolah ...	1000	1000	40	1820
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamaned Mfg ...	250	250	5	1021
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	600	20	825
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	50	1365
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	745
Laksmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	70	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	60	2015
Marthanji Dharamsay ...	500	500	75	d 1040
Maseckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore S. Inning...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	7	220
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1,040
Phoenix ...	100	100	8	161½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	230
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	250
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4300
S Mahratha ...	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	40	1070
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	105
Swan ...	250	250	0	272
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	445
Textile	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	395
do ...	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	95	475
*	125	125	Nil	102

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c	145
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	6
Bamankas	5	5	...	2
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	5 p. c	35
Badhan Pile	7	7	7 p. c	94
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	12	15 p. c.	897½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.O.	£10	£10	5	222
Do. do P.	£10	£10	3 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	7 p. c	145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	900
Bombay Land and Bull na	500	500	5 p. c	400
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	25	5	210
D. do. P.	250	25	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	100	10	3	30
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	40 p c	525
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c	200
Joshi Fane Supply Co	10	100	10 p.c	50
Kemp and Co	200	17	12½ "	168
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	90
Manora and Co ..	100	100	5	95
Maasland Price and Co	100	100	5 p c	100
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	69
Oriental Govt. Ld. A Co	200	50	20 p. c	510
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c	25
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 4	970
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	17½	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
O.	75	75	...	76
Tata I. St. Co. D.	30	30	Nil	130
Ld P.	150	150	6 p. c.	156
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p.c	210
Telephone Co	25	25	y	70
Treacher and Co ..	500	500	y	480
	30			Nil

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej By	500	500	8 p c	692½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	145
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	142
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	121½ x
Guzrat Railway ...	100	...	...	100
Mandra Bhon.....	100	25	Nil	29
Sind Light Rys L.	100	25	Nil	25
Sirajgunj	50	500	½	590
T pl. Co	500	500	½	590
Upper Sindh Light..	100	100	4 p. c.	115

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar	750	750	80	820
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	9
Broach City.....	200	200	14	90
Fort	475	475	22 1-	190
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	5	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty.....	500	50	40	690
Hindustan P and M...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p	60
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	70
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	200
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	nil	80
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co.....	4	400	60 8	800
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	3	300xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany.....	100	100	10	
Sind	400	400	30	...
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190x
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	15	12	100

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—64 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 5 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 59 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 18 bales wool, Ebji Shiwji ; 139 bales wool, 128 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 9 bales cow hides, N Kassom; 2,576 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 3 cases ducks, Franco Indian Trading Co ; 1,0 0 cases oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Calcutta s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 22 cwts gum Arabic, 6 pots rossa oil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Tejpal Toolsidas ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Kessawjee and Co.

Ariadne Irene s—2,000 cwts cotton, 1,977 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Pulee and Co ; 520 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Persia s—600 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reave and Co.

Picton s—671 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON

Persia s—700 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—358 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schneefels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 100 cwts gum olibanum, Bauer and Krause ; 1,000 cwts ajvanseeds, K Devchand and Co.

Ehrenfels s—200 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 1 cwt myrabollams, D Bomanji and Co.

Markmania s—100 cwts gum olibanum, Bauer and Krause ; 205 cwts gum Arabic, Sewjee Khetsee and Co ; 523 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Schneefels s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—103 cwts blousing, S H Moolin

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

China s—4,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Facheri.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—50 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

China s—977 cwts gingellyseed, John Facheri.

FOR GALATZ.

Cleopatra s—22 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—1 0 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Irene s—490 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Jetsey and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschkek and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co ; 227 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, Shiv Hem Amas and Co ; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Alberto Irene s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—231 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Devanha s—400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Inaba Maru s—1 000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaba Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—151 cwts sharkfins, Dhanji and Co ; 100 bales cotton twist, I David ; 30 cwts khismis, K Mooljee.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 21.

Steamer Sydney from Marseilles, Agents M Maritimes.—7 cases cigarettes 4 cases watches, 25 cases peppermint, 1 case drugs, 28 cases cochineal, 2 cases ivory, 18 cases saffron 26 cases liqueur, 1,530 cases brandy, 37 cases cognac, 150 cases vermouth, 81 cases 6 barrels wine, 1 barrel claret, 41 cases oil, 4 cases mineral water, 11 cases perfumery, 20 cases cocoa oil 18 cases umbrellas, 5 cases soap, 325 bags almonds, 8 cases silk goods, 30 cases mixed silk goods, 1 case woollen goods, 5 cases 9 bales 19 packages cotton goods.

Steamer Persia from London, Agents—P and O S N Co.—1,953 casks cement, 3 cases clocks, 21 cases cigarettes, 19 cases tobacco, 9 cases cigars, 5 cases 3 packages coffee, 62 cases medicines, 1 case drugs, 25 bottles quick silver, 140 packages sulphide of sodium, 4 casks ivory, 12 casks glass bottles, 33 cases saffron, 100 cases, 3 casks alizarine, 127 cases 50 packages aniline, 39 packages 1,432 cases brandy, 25 cases claret, 31 c

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The Proprietors of Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk

ARE MAKING A SPECIAL CONCESSION BY REDUCING THE PRICE

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To all Readers of the Bombay Gazette" presenting the following Coupon to Messrs. DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co., Crawford Market or Messrs. D. OOMRIGAR & Co., Princess Street

A Special Discount will be allowed of One Anna per a ch Large Tin or Tw Small Tins

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	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	8	6
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	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	7	6
Two Small Size Tins	8	0

STORY OF AN AMATEUR [illegible]ER.

NEW ZEALANDERS' PLUCK.

A STRIKE AND ITS SEQUEL.

The Opawa, which reached London from New Zealand last month, is probably the first steamship that, during a long voyage, has had to rely for her firing and coal-trimming mainly on amateurs. The story of how, at short notice, she shipped sixteen volunteers to take the place of firemen and trimmers who were indulging in a sympathetic strike, reads almost like a romance. The volunteers were drawn from the special constables enrolled to protect the free workers in the docks at Willington, New Zealand. They all belonged to a considerably higher stratum of society than that from which stokehole workers are usually drawn, and several of them are the sons of quite well-to-do people. Yet because they felt a strong stand ought to be made against a body of strikers who were trying to bring to a standstill the entire trade of New Zealand they undertook and carried through for seven long weeks labours which are probably among the hardest and most trying of any in the whole range of industry. Probably they none of them knew before they sailed how terribly hard a life the ship's fireman leads. But they soon found out and it is to their credit that when they did so they "grinned and bore it" with a pluck that excited the admiration of their shipmates. "They did wonderfully well," said one of the engineers under whom they worked, while the verdict of another who had closely watched them throughout the voyage was: "There was plenty of British grit about them."

REASON FOR VOLUNTEERING.

The account given to a representative of the *Morning Post* by one of the volunteers of the motives which actuated him and of his experiences in the stokehole was full of interest. Mr. H. D. Mackenzie is the son of a New Zealand sheep farmer. His father is a native of Inverness, but he himself has never before been "Home," as he described the Old Country. He is a good-looking, clean-limbed, well-set-up young man, and a member of the New Zealand Territorial Light Horse. Evidently a man of education and refinement, he admitted that till he signed on for the Opawa he had never done any manual labour.

"Why did I ship as a fireman?" said Mr. Mackenzie, repeating a question that had been put to him. "Well we have been troubled with strikes all over New Zealand lately. The farmers lost heavily over the butchers' strike about twelve months ago. When the waterside workers laid down their tools we thought it was time to let them see we could manage without them. The trouble all arose out of a demand made by thirty or forty shipwrights that they should be paid for the time occupied in going from their homes to their work. All the waterside workers are in "Red" Federation, and it was their action in dropping their tools during working hours to consider the grievance of the shipwrights that brought matters to a head. The Government called for special constables to protect the free workers. I was one of those who volunteered for this service, and I was stationed with eleven hundred other mounted men at Willington, which is a day's journey from my home. I was deeply impressed with the importance of seeing to the safety of the free workers, as the strikers were trying to hold up the whole trade of the country by blocking the shipping."

TO "FIRE" THE BOAT HOME.

Mr. Mackenzie had served for five weeks among the special constables when the captain of the Opawa, and the agent of the New Zealand Shipping Company, her owners, went to the police camp and asked for volunteers to "fire the boat home." Sixteen firemen and coal-trimmers had refused to work and sixteen of the special constables, Mr. Mackenzie among them, agreed to take their places. The call for volunteers was made on Monday, December 1, and the ship started on the following Wednesday, so that he had not time to go home to get extra clothing or to say good-bye to his people. Many of the other volunteers were in like case. "I was entered as a fireman," Mr. Mackenzie said, "but I was so terribly sick at first that I could not eat anything till the fifth day, when I managed to swallow two ship's biscuits. For about ten days I did day work, such as shovelling coal down the shoots for the stokers and helping to clean out fires. When I got back my strength I did the ordinary work of a trimmer. Of course it was hard work. My hands got very hard and dirty. With some diffidence he complied with a request to show the palms of his hands. The skin was knotted and horned, and there was a half-healed burn on one of his wrists. But the thing that seemed to have troubled him most was the difficulty of getting himself clean after a spell of work, especially when the ship was in the icy waters near Cape Horn. Several of the men suffered much from the heat when in the Tropics, and Mr. Mackenzie admitted that he himself was sometimes almost in a fainting condition. He was very modest about his own performances, but it is clear from what he let fall that he gritted his teeth and stuck to his work. He lost about a stone in weight during the voyage, and feels it necessary to rest for a few days before entering on a thorough exploration of London. But in spite of the hardships he has gone through—or possibly because of them—he is evidently proud of the seven weeks' work he did as an amateur coal-trimmer.

"Still, you would not recommend such a trip," he was asked, "to anyone in search of a pleasing novelty in the way of a holiday tour." "A holiday tour!" he replied. "My goodness, no. I really cannot understand how a fireman can take it on from choice. I consider that it is about the hardest life a man can live."

Happily, the voyage back to New Zealand is to be made under less strenuous conditions.

THE SUN-POWER PLANT.

AN INTERESTING SERIES OF TRIALS IN EGYPT.

A recently prepared report on the sun-power plant at Meadi, Cairo, gives some important data on this highly interesting development.

A series of trials was carried out under favorable weather conditions in which, we are told, the area of sunshine collected and utilized in heating the five boilers was 13,269 square feet, and the maximum steam pressure generated was 1.1 pound per square inch above atmosphere, the minimum pressure 1.0 pound per square inch.

The average amount of steam generated per hour throughout the trials was 1,169 pounds. The maximum amount of steam generated during any one hour was obtained between 1-10 and 2-10 p.m., on August 22nd and amounted to 1,442 pounds, while the minimum generated in any one hour was obtained between 3-15 and 4-15 p.m. on August 25th, and amounted to 886 pounds.

In order to obtain the best results from steam at the low pressure of the sun-power system, it should be utilized in a suitable steam engine. A condensing engine especially designed for use in connection with the sun-power boilers was tested in 1912, and when it was developing 97 1/2 brake horsepower the steam required at a pressure of 1 pound per square inch above atmosphere was only 22 pounds per brake hours power.

Had the installation at Meadi consisted of nine sun boilers instead of five they would have produced enough steam to have kept this engine running and developing an average of over 95 brake horse-power throughout the twelve and a quarter horse occupied by the trials.

What progress has been made during the last two years can be seen by comparing the results here quoted with those obtained at the Tacony (Philadelphia) plant in 1911:

The total area of sunshine collected by that plant was 10,296 square feet. The average amount of steam produced throughout a 4 hour trial on August 10th was 693 pounds per hour. The mean steam pressure during the four hours was 1.2 pound per square inch *below* atmospheric pressure.

The most important figure, however, and one which is closely comparable, is the steam produced per hour per square foot of sunshine collected. The maximum for the Tacony boiler was 0.090 pound per square foot per hour, whereas the corresponding figure for the Meadi boiler was 0.12 pound per square foot per hour, which is equivalent to an increase of 33 1/3 per cent., a very gratifying improvement, especially when it is borne in mind that the mean steam pressure at Tacony was 2 pounds per square inch less than at Meadi.

These results seem very encouraging, and we may express the hope that this pioneer undertaking may meet with the success that it deserves.

NOTES FROM "TRUTH."

The suggestion that Krupps might be helping to finance the Russian Armament Works at Pultova has proved too much even for France—a country where the international basis of the armaments industry is fully understood. Some of the excuses made on behalf of Krupps are amusing in their ingenuousness. When it was urged that the Russian factory would be manufacturing artillery of French design, the reply was that this did not matter, because Italy is doing the same while Germany has long known of this design, to the smallest detail. So vanishes all the rubbish advanced against a long procession of so-called spies (including Dreyfus) and the fairy tales of military secrecy.

The statement which has appeared in several newspapers that the Admiralty are finding it difficult to get volunteers for the submarine service is quite a baseless calumny; probably it has been suggested by the fact that the Admiralty have been asking for more volunteers for this arm of the Fleet. The truth, I believe, is that the difficulty is not to find men, but to keep them out. With several submarines passing into service, and each carrying about twenty hands, it was necessary to increase the manning strength of the flotilla depots, and that is the explanation of the invitation to volunteers.

I continue to receive complaints from soldiers in India who, having enlisted for seven years with the colours, are now being detained for eight. While the legal right of the Army Council to do this, and even to keep men for a ninth year if a state of war exists, is indisputable, the expediency of the step is another matter. For the moment, on account of the shortage of recruits, it may be necessary to enforce the eight-year rule, but it is to be hoped that the necessity for doing so will soon be removed, for it is causing widespread dissatisfaction among the men who have been counting on coming home as usual this trooping service only to be disappointed at the last moment. In some cases this has occurred after they made arrangements for taking on a civil job on arrival in England.

Here is a particularly hard case. A man embarked for India on January 22, 1908, and has thus completed six years' service in that country. On May 13 of this year he will have done the seven years for which he enlisted, and under normal conditions would have gone home in the last troopship of this season, and then been transferred forthwith into the Army Reserve; but his passage home has just been postponed till next trooping season, by which time he will have done nearly seven years' Indian service, which is longer than the period of continuous foreign service laid down in paragraph 335 of the King's Regulations. Men who, as in this case, have been sent to India at the beginning of their colour service ought to be exempted from the eight-year rule; or, at any rate, brought home to do their final year in England. Six years without a break is quite long enough to keep any man in the tropics.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND THE ARMY.

The Conference on Military Education, presided over by Dr. Herringham at the University of London on Jan. 21, was an interesting indication, writes the *Times*, of the new spirit which has come over our universities of late years in all that concerns this important subject, and we welcome the liberal and enlightened disposition in which the University of London is considering the assistance which it may render to the cause. The public schools and universities have become, more than ever, an important source for the supply of the commissioned ranks of the Army and of every part of it, and the place of the universities in the encouragement of the study of the art of war in all its branches is destined, in our opinion, to be a great one. The conference carried the question as far as it could be carried by such a gathering. It accepted unanimously a resolution that there was need for a special institution in connection with the University of London for systematic education in military subjects, and it appointed a committee to draw up a scheme to carry the resolution into effect.

We have every confidence that neither the university nor the committee will be intimidated by the difficulties which will face them when they begin to realise the extent of Treasury parsimony and military conservatism; but there is no reason why we should not briefly describe what these difficulties are. In the first place, it is clear that though our under graduates display a commendable taste for military studies, the proportion who actually take commissions is disappointingly small. We imagine that this difficulty can never be completely surmounted until the country pays its officers a living wage, and makes up its mind that the time has come to choose its officers from other than the leisured classes. A second difficulty is also financial. With its present restricted grant for military education the War Office can offer very little, if any, assistance to the universities. The third chief difficulty is the supply of a competent training staff. London University may very reasonably oppose that the War Office will be able to provide some at least of the instructional staff; but the number of officers competent to instruct young men of fairly high intellectual quality is comparatively limited. The precise value to be attached to these difficulties will be better appreciated when the committee has plainly stated what military education is needed and by whom. A newsystem will divide itself broadly into two parts—namely, elementary and high military education. For students at the universities who desire to obtain certificates in the Officers' Training Corps elementary military education will always be necessary, and to the improvement of this education every effort must be directed. But there still remains a wide field which the universities might cover, and we know of no other institutions which can cover it so well. The field includes military policy, history, geography and economics.

A BRAVE FIRST MATE.

BARQUE WRECKED OFF CORNWALL.

About midnight on January 31, the German four-masted barque Hera, 1,994 tons register, from Pisagua to Falmouth with a cargo of nitrate, was lost almost as she reached the port. She had a crew of 24 hands on board, and of these 19 were drowned, including the captain and first and second officers. The first officer lashed himself to a mast and blew a whistle to attract attention, and before he died he handed the whistle to a German sailor.

The ship was caught in a heavy southerly gale, and was driven ashore on the rocks at Portscatho, a small fishing centre near the entrance to Falmouth harbour. Before many minutes had elapsed the ship heeled over, and heavy seas fell on her deck. One of the lifeboats was launched, and 21 of the crew got into it, but they were all thrown out owing to the heavy rolling of the ship, and 16 persons, including the captain, were drowned. The chief and second officers, however, and three men managed to reach the Hera again. The tide then began to flow, and as the water got higher and higher the men had to take refuge in the rigging. Eventually the Hera listed over so badly that the eight surviving men had to climb on to the jigger topmast. The first officer lashed himself to the mast, but a huge sea washed him under and his body still remains attached to the spar. Later the second officer and a sailor were washed away. After olinging to the topmast for six hours the five survivors were rescued by the lifeboat from Falmouth. The survivors are W. Hoffmann, third officer; A. Larsen and R. Bessier, two German seamen; A. Johannen, a Swede and T. Guiceppcaucia, a Maltese.

THE NORTHAMPTON.

Lord Northampton was presented at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, with a cheque for £200, which had been subscribed by nearly 2,000 tenants on the Canonbury and Clerkenwell estates to the fund for a memorial to the late Lord Northampton. The money is to be used for the purpose of fitting up the largest workshop on the training-ship Northampton, which has been leased from the Admiralty under a scheme originated by the late Lord Northampton. It will be stationed in the Thames above Blackfriars-bridge, and will be used for the training for the mercantile sea service of youths of "no occupation" and of about 15 or 16 years of age.

The committee of the Marine Society (Warspite Training Ship) report that there were 226 boys on board on January 1, 1913, and that 245 were admitted during the year. Of this number 114 were received into the Royal Navy, 126 entered the merchant service, and 14 were returned to their homes as unfit.

PRICE LIST OF CRIMES.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE IN BLACK HAND CASE.

Alfred Lehman, a mild-mannered young man of twenty-four, was the chief witness in exposing the workings of the "Black Hand" gangs in New York in the case recently before the courts. His evidence was corroborated by others, and to that extent was regarded as of public importance. The new police organisation in New York is trying to "make New York as clean as London," and it is recognised that this ambition cannot be achieved until the gangs which exist there for the purpose of violence and crime are suppressed.

Lehman is a self-confessed bomb-thrower, incendiary, and murderer, and he gives evidence partly to secure immunity for himself and partly because he is now anxious to reform. Lehman admitted that he was a bomb specialist, and had been connected with thirty-three explosions, several of which entailed fatal results.

Here, continues the correspondent, is a pricelist of assorted crimes summarised from his remarkable evidence:

Incendiarism, New York, £30.
Ditto, Brooklyn, £25.
Murder of a Chinaman in Stanton-street, 4s.
Bomb, 11, Rivington-street, £10.
Bomb, 12, Prince-street, £6.
Bomb, 299, East 12th-street, £5.
Abduction of girls for illegal resorts, £10,
Bomb, 342, West 41st-street, £15.
Bomb, 228, Washington-street, £6.
Horse stealing, £5.
Bomb, to scare strikers, £15.

From the stand-point of the anatomy and psychology of crime Lehman's frank confessions, it is admitted, have more than a passing interest.

"How long have you been a thief?" he was asked.

"Since I was seven years old. I am twenty-four years old now. I guess I was born a thief."

"Did you ever steal horses?"

"Oh, yes I have been in many burglaries and stolen anything that was loose at any time of the day or night. I have been in the State Reformatory and other prisons, and what I did not know about crime I picked up there."

A Tenants' Defence League has recently been formed at Edmonton to resist the advance in rents, which has become general owing to the dearth of houses for the working classes. The extremists in the league are urging the tenants to start a "rent strike"—to pay no rent at all until the extra charge is taken off. Practically no small houses have been built in the district for several years, and, owing to the increasing population, workmen find it difficult to secure a house. The landlords contend that for years they have been losing on this class of property. Small houses are also at a premium at Tottenham, and in some streets the rents are being raised with every new tenant.

ALIT

The late Lord Kantsford, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, was the youngest-looking man that ever lived—on the eve of 90, he had the figure and movements of 30. When a boy at Harrow, he was very fair and pretty, and a favourite actor of girls' parts. This gift of his was once put to a practical test. There were the days of matrimonial advertisements, and some Harrow boys determined to answer one. A letter was concocted to an advertiser saying that "if he would be at 'Byron's Tomb' in Harrow churchyard on a certain day and hour he would find a young lady dressed in white with a rose on her breast who would be happy to treat," &c. The young lady was the then Harry Holland, and the confederates hid behind the tombstones. Punctually to the minute the suitor arrived, and came ogling up to the tomb where Holland awaited him with downcast eyes and virginal blushes. He took off his hat, and began his suit in the manner of the time. Then the concealed boys rushed out, displayed Holland's trousers tucked up beneath his frock, tore off his fair wig, and then chevied the poor lover down the hill.

While Prince William of Wied continues to be the man of the hour, *Le Temps* unearths a story of the exploits of his great-grand-father, Prince Frederick Charles of Wied, who caused trouble in a curious manner during the French occupation of the Rhenish provinces in 1801. The Prince wrote to the French General Lorge, in command at Coblenz, demanding the instant arrest of a Lutheran pastor who had "insulted him in the gravest manner." The General threw the clergyman into prison, and then inquired the nature of his offence. All that he had done, it appeared, was to dispute the Prince's view of the correct interpretation of the 23rd and 24th verses of the fourteenth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans. Informed of that, General Lorge at once released his prisoner; but Prince Frederick Charles was so indignant that he appealed to Napoleon, and, getting no redress from him, resigned his principality, and retired into private life.

The Archbishop of York's story of the homely critic who told him that he preached a better sermon when he was "nobbut a curate," might be capped by many others in which Church dignitaries have been treated to queer comments. Canon Lord Wriothesley Russell used to conduct a mission service or the troopers of the Blues at Windsor. One of his hearers, thanking him for his work, contrasted it with the more formal ministrations of the Army Chaplain and wound up, "But I always say there's not a bit of the gentleman about you, my lord."

The modern chorus gentleman, it seems, comes from the middle and even the upper classes—Lord Dangan was in the chorus at the Gaiety and is now playing a small part in "The Girl on the Film" in New York, while a relation of the late Marquis of Salisbury has ceased to be secretary of an ecclesiastical institution in order to devote his mind to the study of a "nut" in the new Gaiety piece, "After the Girl." So the chorus gentleman is now the social equal of the chorus lady, remarks a Home contemporary. "But," the returned devote of musical comedy complains, "what the chorus gentleman has gained in manners and social grace he has certainly lost in looks. Most of the modern young gentlemen are 'pretty-pretty,' and their countenances have an appearance of inanity which is almost incredible. The old chorus gentleman," he adds bitterly, "may have been a bounder, and doubtless was, but he did not look feeble-minded!"

The Hon. Angus McDonnell, the second son of the Earl of Antrim, whose engagement to a daughter of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, is reported, comes of the vigorous McDonnell stock. His father, Lord Antrim, writes the *Westminster Gazette*, is a typical country squire, deeply interested in all matters concerning agriculture and stock-raising, and looks well after his 40,000 Irish acres. He is burly, bluff, and bearded, goes to cattle fairs with a plaid shawl around his shoulders, and altogether forms a rather remarkable contrast to his brother, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, who was for so many years private and confidential secretary to the late Lord Salisbury, and afterwards secretary to the Office of Works. A marriage contract entered into by an earlier member of the family had a somewhat unfortunate sequel. The father of the second earl agreed, while he was a mere boy, to marry him to Lady Lucy Hamilton under a penalty. When the youth grew up he refused to fulfil the contract and married a daughter of the Duke of Lennox instead, leaving his father to discharge his bond for a heavy amount. But that was nearly three centuries ago, when different manners and customs obtained from those of to-day. Of this same second earl it is recorded, for instance, that he went until comparatively late in boyhood with neither "cap, nor shoe, nor stocking."

The advertising scheme to draw attention to the chances of an Army career recalls to a contemporary the days of the eighteenth century. Commissions then were not even paid for by the aristocracy, and companies were often commanded by children. Thus wrote Lady Dorothy Neville on one particular instance of the custom: "Lord Armadale, one of the Scottish judges, had a son, who, at the age of eleven or twelve, rose to the rank of major. On morning his mother, hearing a noise in the nursery, rang to know the cause of it. 'It is only the major gree ing (crying) for his porridge,' explained the nurse."

Mr. Arthur Bodanzky, who is conducting "Parsifal" at Covent Garden is an interesting man, of great capacity and commanding personality. To the British public he is Bodanzky of Mannheim, and the mere fact of his having been selected for so important a post as conductor in a special season of German opera, with so great a work as "Parsifal" in the repertory, indicates that he has drunk deep of the Wagnerian well. It is natural to assume that he has devoted his whole life and energies to the study of classical and ultra-classical music—but for once such an assumption is wrong. In his younger days—if it is permissible to speak in that manner of one who is but 36 years of age—he conducted the lightest of light operas. But, to beg in at the beginning, Artur Bodanzky is an Austrian, born at Vienna. He shewed an aptitude for music at about the age of 5 years, when he toyed in a somewhat irresponsible manner with a violin, "to the delight of my parents and the torment of their friends," as he explains. But when he had completed eight years he began to study in real earnest, amongst other subjects harmony, counterpoint, composition, violin and piano playing. When sufficiently qualified he wrote articles on music, which appeared in the German Press. For three years the future conductor was content to take his place amongst the first violins in a theatre orchestra, until he was sufficiently advanced in years and capability to take charge of a little company of fourteen instrumentalists at a theatre in Budweis, a small Austrian town. His earliest essay in presiding was over "The Geisha," and the thrill he experienced when ascending the conductor's desk for the first time to direct those fourteen musicians was such that he can never hope to enjoy again. After a season at Budweis promotion came, and Bodanzky accepted an engagement at the Carltheater at Vienna, again to conduct light operas and operettas by Johann Strauss and Offenbach. In September, 1909. Bodanzky realised a high ambition by securing the appointment of director and principal conductor at Mannheim, where the works of Wagner, Mozart, and other great composers are given. He has also conducted at St. Petersburg, Rome, and Brussels. This is his first visit to London. Artur Bodanzky is tall and thin, with a characteristically resolute face, and has much more the appearance of a Wagnerian scholar than a conductor of light opera, but having achieved much, he does not despise the means by which he rose.

When Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, confessed that his digestive organs were not strong enough to weather a series of dinners to which he had been invited just before the Christmas holidays, his weakness was attributed to youthfulness by ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who heads the list of the country's famous banquasters and after-dinner speakers. Mr. Depew has been attending big dinners for forty years, and says it was by training that he learned how to attend public-eating affairs and avoid nightmares, headaches, and kindred ailments. He talked with a reporter for the New York *Press*.

If I am known as an after-dinner speaker I hope I am also known as a man who works harder than most others. My dinners never have interfered with my business—they have been my recreation. Most men get their relaxation in cards. That makes them keep late hours, and they sit in a room with bad air and drink too many cocktails. They die young. But the public never learns of their card-playing. So it says they have been killed by overwork, and they are lauded as martyrs to their activity. When I was very young I decided to make dinners my recreation. Speaking was very easy to me. Every man has his forte, and I suppose that is mine. I find it easy to remember things. I find that, when I walk around my library table for an hour before dinner and think of the subject I am to talk on, everything I have ever read or heard about that subject comes backs to me. After my speech I go home, and am in bed about eleven o'clock. The next morning I am fresh and ready to be at work at nine. For years I worked in my office without even going out to lunch—I ate it on my desk. At six o'clock I would go home and take a nap for ten minutes. Then I would find what I was to speak on and be ready to keep the engagement at eight. My digestion might have bothered me had I not been careful to eat the dinner just as I would have at home. Indigestion must be guarded against—it is the greatest enemy to a clear head and clear thinking. I experimented to find just what I could eat best. I soon determined to play with everything, but eat nothing except the roast and game courses. The trouble with the average young man is that he cannot restrain his appetite. The things are placed before him, and they are so good he eats them. Of course, he is apt to eat too much. But a public banquet, if eaten with thought and care, is no more of a strain than dinner at home.

THE BIBLIO NOTE.

CINEMATOGRAPHING BOOKS.

French initiative has discovered yet another use for the cinematograph. Whilst publishers are complaining about the competition of the picture theatres and film producers are turning literary works into moving pictures as fast as scenario writers can write and artistes act, a librarian has invented a machine for cinematographing books and illustrations, in their original state. Messrs. Eugene Morel, Goldschmidt and Vitrac are responsible for the apparatus known as the Bibliophote, which was recently shown for the first time in Paris, by the first mentioned gentleman. Monsieur Morel is a librarian at the National Library, Paris.

By means of the Bibliophote it is possible to record on a film the pages of a book and its illustrations, and to project the result on a horizontal screen or table.

The value of the invention to literary students is incalculable. It is anticipated that the principal libraries of the world will organise a cinematograph service. Readers, for instance, wishing to consult a certain manuscript, rare work, or bulky atlas, will ask for a cinematographic reproduction. This record in celluloid will consist of a few metres of film—a metre representing fifty pages of printed matter. Bookworms will thus be spared trouble and expense. In short, the libraries of the world will be at your service in your reading room.

It is stated that the cost of the films will be extremely small, and that libraries will be able to realise a profit out of these bioscope books.

These sensational forecasts prompt one to imagine that the library of to-morrow will consist of shelves of little round tins. Who knows? . . . the ingenuity of a Frenchman is proverbial.—*The Bioscope.*

Mr. G. L. Craik has been appointed Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, in succession to Mr. F. Trevor Bigham, who has succeeded the late Mr. Bullock as Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Craik is the son of Sir Henry Craik.

THE PLAIN MAN.

MYSTERY OF A MUCH-TALKED OF INDIVIDUAL.

We all know the plain man very well by hear-say, and most of us are a little afraid of him, because he is always used as a weapon against us. "That is not the kind of argument," we are told, "that is likely to appeal to the plain man." The argument may seem to us a good one, but we must put it away from us and find another that is likely to appeal to this plain man. There he is, powerful because of his numbers and his robust if rather unimaginative common sense, waiting to receive all our best arguments with the fatal words—"As a plain man, that does not appeal to me." But where is he? We are always meeting people who know all about him, who can tell us what he likes and dislikes and what he thinks, or rather how his common sense makes it unnecessary for him to think at all, but he himself, though he is said to be the greatest power in the country, is a power more mysterious than the Grand Lama of Tibet, says the *Times*. The Grand Lama is in his palace somewhere; he dies and another succeeds him; he has his Ministers and his officials. But the plain man, we are told, is everywhere, in trains and omnibuses, in the House of Commons and at all political meetings. He reads all books and newspapers; everything, in fact, except poetry. He likes all the plays and pictures that no one whom we have ever met does like; and he has opinions upon every subject, only they are not opinions that we have ever heard expressed by any individual. In fact, powerful and respected as he is, he seems to have no friends, except perhaps among other plain men; for those who know most about him can never introduce you to him. Even in a club smoking room, where he abounds, they cannot say, "Here is Mr. X, a plain man; try your argument upon him and see what he thinks of it." At least if they did, Mr. X would certainly take it very ill.

This much is certain, that no one is ever a plain man to himself. The people who begin a sentence with the words "I am a plain man" are not to be trusted. Mark Antony said that he was no orator, but a plain, blunt man; and he said it in the course of the most eloquent and artful speech in literature. Iago, too, pretended to be a plain man, and he was less honest even than Mark Antony. The plain man whom we all fear and respect but do not know is not like them; but what is he like? Even those who appeal most confidently to him describe him only by negatives. They can tell us of a hundred fine things that he despises, but of none that he admires. They warn us that he will misunderstand everything we have to say to him; but they cannot say what he will understand. He is supposed to be entirely absorbed in his business, rather like the economic man; indeed he usually is a man of business, only we do not meet him among men of business any more than among poets or artists. The individual man of business may tell us with an air of confidence what the plain man thinks; but he is not the plain man himself because he is an individual, and it appears that the plain man, whatever he may be, is never that. He is rather a composite photograph of a large number of individuals, chosen on no principle and with all their positive characters neutralized by the composition. He is an idea that we get of the world when we are afraid of it, like the idea of his audience which a nervous speaker gets when he looks vaguely at the mass of faces in front of him and feels that they are all hostile and all unintelligent.

AN IDOL.

He is, in fact, an idol like those idols which savages set up to personify all that they most fear and dislike, and which they hope to deceive by means of their own self-deception. We all of us, when we look at the world and see that it is very different from what we should wish it to be, assume that it wishes to be what it is. Therefore we make to ourselves this image of the plain man, who by his wishes controls the world; and we persuade ourselves that he exists and that there is something admirable in him, just because he is so entirely unlike any real men, with their uncertainties and shortcomings, whom we have ever met. He at least knows what he likes, though no one else knows it; he never falls short of his aim, because he never has one. He has made the world and is content with it, and all who are no content with it are not plain men. Now, as a generalization, he might have some value if he were not a complete perversion of the facts. The shortcomings of the world are the result, not of the wishes of the plain man, but of the failures of all those real men who are not plain. And he in his mysterious and intangible power is merely an abstraction of the weaknesses of all of us. The world is not what it is because he has made it so but because we have failed to make it what we wish it to be. It is as if we were all pulling in different directions and believed, therefore that some unseen but positive power was resisting all our efforts. This power we call by the name of the plain man; and he does not exist. He is merely a personification of the neutralizing effect of all our differences. Therefore, when we address him, we speak to no one; and we are likely to succeed better if we address ourselves to men as we know them, who, however much they may differ among themselves and from us, are never plain men.

About the year 1690, King William III. granted a charter to Trinity Church New York, to have a vestry on the same foundation, and with the same right and privileges, as that of Bow Church in the City. Since then the two churches have kept up pleasant relations with each other. At a recent meeting of the St. Mary-le-Bow Vestry, a request from the rector and churchwardens of the New York church for the gift of a piece of stone from the fabric of Bow Church was agreed to, and, with the stone, a Roman tile will also be sent. The rector and congregation of Trinity Church have in return made a contribution to the organ fund of St. Mary-le-Bow.

THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

VOLUME OF INCOMPLETE RECORDS.

SOME EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

On a former occasion we drew attention to the work being done by the *Societe Historique de Pondichery*. The Society has recently completed the publication of another volume, entitled "*Letters et Conventions*, 1666—1793." This apparently consists of a selection from two volumes of records preserved at Pondicherry, and seeing that it is only a selection, we cannot but regret that that should include a certain amount of repetition. In one or two cases letters are reported bodily. But, to turn from the disagreeable task of criticism, we cannot but welcome this new series of documents. The "*Registre du Conseil Superieur*," one volume of which we have already described, corresponds with the Madras Consultations; the "*Lettres et Conventions*" corresponds with the Madras Country Correspondence. But it does not evenly cover the whole period 1666—1793. Only a few of its 400 pages relate to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. About 100 pages refer to the intrigues by which the French endeavoured to re-establish their power in India after 1763, and the rendition of Pondicherry. Of the heroic period during which Dupleix and Bussy seemed on the point of establishing a French supremacy, we learn little. The bulk of the volume is concerned with the relations between the French and Tanjore, their acquisition of Karikal, the extension of their territory around Karikal by loans and purchases, and their difficulties in dealing with rulers such as Pratab Singh, between the years 1739 and 1744.

DUMAS AND TANJORE.

But though this is the chief subject on which the present volume offers us a considerable series of new documents, it is none the less deserving of attention. More than one writer has seen in the policy of Dumas towards Tanjore, the germs of Dupleix's policy towards the Nawab of Arcot and the Subadar of the Deccan. In a sense this is probably true. Dumas did venture to adopt a more active policy than his predecessors had followed. Indeed, the circumstances under which he governed Pondicherry were vastly more favourable to activity than they had been in the earlier years of the eighteenth century. In the first place, the French Company had risen under Le Noir to a considerable degree of relative prosperity. It was, of course, always limited by the fact that its trade was mainly conducted on borrowed capital; but from 1722 to 1735, it had maintained and augmented a regular trade; it had acquired a position of apparent stability; the frequent changes of policy, the continual shortage of funds, the ever-growing state of indebtedness, which had characterised the old state of things, had all passed away. When Dumas became Governor of Pondicherry, he enjoyed the political advantages which arose from constant trade and established finances. In the second place, the French enjoyed the advantage which resulted from weaker and more disorganised native Governments. In the days of Le Noir, Dumas' predecessor, the Governments of the South of India had been relatively stable. Dumas, like Dupleix, found a chance of fishing in troubled waters. First he saw Dhost Ali Khan, and then Safdar Ali and Chanda Sahib, attacking the Hindu princes of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Then he saw the great Mahratta invasion of 1740, which aimed, above all, at revenging the Mahomedan aggressions.

APPEAL BY CHANDA SAHIB.

Such were the circumstances under which Dumas began the policy of territorial expansion. We begin by a letter of 1738, in which Chanda Sahib, about to invade Tanjore with an army, desires the French not to give "Sagy, son of Cherifgy," the assistance he had asked of them. This Sagy, or better, Shahji, is the Prince whom Malleson calls Saheeji, who, it further appears, claimed to be a son, not of Tukkaji, as the historians avers, but of Sarbhoji, Tukkaji's brother. The French, however, seem to have paid little attention to Chanda Sahib's request. In less than a month from the date of Chanda Sahib's letter they had concluded a treaty with Shahji, by which he agreed to cede Karikal and five villages, in return for 40,000 chakrams and a promise of military help from the French should he ever be attacked. This treaty, as is well-known, Shahji refused to carry out; and the next document is a letter from Chanda Sahib aggreeing to the French desire that he would help them to the conquest of Karikal and telling them to send him fifty European musketeers. This early appearance of European auxiliaries is decidedly interesting as an anticipation of the help which Dupleix was to send Chanda Sahib some ten years later. In the following years, (1739), the French were put in possession of Karikal. But the business was not over then. First came Shahji's deposition and the accession of Pratab Singh. Then followed for some five years a series of demands for loans from the French, reluctantly wrung from them, loans which, it appears, were chiefly needed to pay the demands which the Nawab Safdar Ali was making on the Rajah. Finally, the Tanjoreans went so far as to pillage the French villages in 1744. Paradis was sent to Karikal to command the troops, and on at least one occasion he achieved a decided victory.

PARADIS' ADYAR VICTORY.

This event again, like the musketeers whom Chanda Sahib asked for, was prophetic. Indeed, we have often wondered whether Malleson did not exaggerate the significance of Paradis' later victory at the Adyar in 1746. Malleson describes the latter victory as the most decisive that ever was fought in India, as proving the overwhelming superiority of European discipline. But we conjecture that that superiority was not such a surprise to Europeans as Malleson represents. Long before, Sir Thomas Roe had said that he had seen the Moghul's large armies, but no soldiers. Both Bernier and Tavernier, the French travellers, had recorded their opinion that European troops could beat ten times their number of the Indian forces. In 1711, the English at Fort St. David had driven off forces considerably superior to theirs, and had repeated the experiment in 1717 at Tiruvottiyur, near Madras. In 1723 the French Council was informed that the Nawab's troops were exceedingly ill-disciplined, and, as we have just seen, in 1744 the French had beaten the Tanjore Cavalry. The point seems to have been that in the first place the evolution of military science in Europe and the substitution of the bayonet for pike-men, interspersed with musketeers, had rendered the effective unit, the unit which could hold its own, much smaller in the eighteenth century than it had been in the seventeenth; and the second, the number of troops at the disposal of Dupleix in 1746 was considerably greater than any European nation had previously had at its disposal in India. These changes account for Paradis' victory at the Adyar, but we cannot suppose that the confidence, bred of previous experience, had been lost, or that the French forded the stream expecting to conquer only by a miracle. In studying history, we often find events or characters which seem almost miraculous at first sight fading away into the natural an inevitable course of things, or approximating to a prevalent type of character. In history, as in nature, there are few sudden leaps from one point to another far removed. Development is gradual. We find additional evidence of this in the materials which the Pondicherry Society, like the Madras Government, are gradually placing at the disposal of the student.—*Madras Mail.*

THE OLD SAVOY.

A FORTHCOMING BOOK OF REMINISCENCES.

Perhaps no person living is better qualified to write the Reminiscences of the Savoy than Mr. Cunningham Bridgeman, who is continuing the work left unfinished by the death of Mr. Francois Cellier. Not only has Mr. Bridgeman attended every Gilbert and Sullivan opera since "Trial by Jury" in 1875, but he knew intimately all the famous Savoyards. His friendship with Sir Arthur Sullivan began in childhood—indeed, the first song Sir Arthur ever wrote when a boy chorister in the Chapel Royal was dedicated to Mr. Bridgeman's mother.

It was an accident which befel Mr. Bridgeman while he was a midshipman—he was originally destined for the Navy—that first diverted his attention to the stage. While in the Naval Hospital, says the *Daily News*, at Plymouth he wrote a three-act comedy called "Shipmates." Afterwards he wrote "Carina" in collaboration with Mr. E. C. Blanchard, and Mr. Alfred Cellier he wrote an operetta called "Bob."

It was by a mere chance that Mr. Cunningham Bridgeman did not collaborate with Sir Arthur Sullivan himself. "When there was a loud call for Sullivan to write a serious opera," said Mr. Bridgeman, "Mr. Tom Chappell, of the famous firm of Chappell and Co., came to me and said, Sullivan wants to write a serious opera. He thinks of "Egmont" and "Mary, Queen of Scots," as suitable subjects, and he thinks you would be a good person to write the libretto if you can work hard enough.' But I was exceedingly busy with other things at the time," said Mr. Bridgeman "so I lost my opportunity. The two suggested plays were never produced, but Ivanhoe was."

THE SAVOY ACTRESS.

Mr. Bridgeman has many vivid recollections of the Savoy in the old days. "Ladies of position in reduced circumstances, who would never have dreamed of acting in any other theatre, flocked to the Savoy seeking work.

All the actresses were secured privately; none came through agents. It was rather difficult in those days to get a good singing-voice in conjunction with talents for acting.

"Mr. D'Oyly Carte was the originator of the queue system, and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte used to provide tea for the early arrivals. We were all like one big family. The stalls used to come early to hear the gallery sing the Gilbert and Sullivan choruses. A conductor was elected from someone in the gallery and the singing was really splendid. When the gallery got tired, the pit took up the refrain."

DOROTHY'S GRANDFATHER.

It was in "Dorothy" that Miss Maria Tempest first captivated London by her lovely voice and her vivacious originality, Ben Davies and Hayden Coffin were other stars in that cast. "I was christened Dorothy's grandfather," said Mr. Bridgeman, "because on the 200th night I wrote an address which was spoken by Mr. Ben Davies, and on the 500th I composed an epilogue which was recited by all the company."

An exceptional interest attaches to the forthcoming book of Savoy Reminiscenses. It will be published in two parts, part one being written in the first person by Francois Cellier himself, and the second dating from the composer's death, will be written in ordinary narrative form. Each part will have a separate preface. The book will abound with pleasant gossip and amusing anecdotes, all quite new to the public (Mr. Bridgeman abhors "chestnuts") and there will be caricatures by himself. Every opera will be carefully dealt with in chronological order. Already a very large public is looking forward to the book with keen interest.

Apropos of the friendship between Mr. Francois Cellier and Mr. Cunningham Bridgeman, it is interesting to note that the musical conductor's baton of lovely white hyacinths which stood out among the tributes covering the grave of the dead composer came from Mr. Cunningham Bridgeman, and likewise the sympathetic requiem beginning:

In silence let the curtain fall
Upon the ended play.
The weary player takes his call;
'Tis God's—he must obey.

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"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and did so. I bathed his head with the Cuticura Soap night and morning, then well soaked the Cuticura Ointment in while the places were moist, and he was cured. The cure rested entirely with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. B. Shepherd, July 4, 1912.

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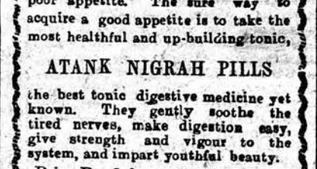

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

A SURPRISE IN BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

ONLY ONE FAVOURITE WINS.

(By our Racing Representative.)

A big crowd, good racing and high totalisator dividends is a brief but correct description of the proceedings at Mahalakshmi yesterday, when the penultimate stage of the big meeting was reached. The attendance was not, perhaps, as large as on the previous Saturday, when His Excellency the Governor attended in state, but it was large enough, and the enclosure was not so crowded as it was the week before. Their Excellencies were present again, accompanied by Lord Brassey and a party, and they remained until nearly the end of the proceedings. The band of the Queen's Own 2nd Cameron Highlanders provided the music, and the pipers and drummers marched up and down the course in front of the stands between the races—an innovation which was greatly appreciated by those who go to the races to see the sport and not to bet, and who sit on the stand between the events.

It is a strange thing that in a card of seven events only one absolute favourite got home, and though the dividends in all the other races bar one ran into three figures, there was only one winner which was not well backed. All round the ring after each race one heard people saying "Yes, I got that, both ways," or words to that effect, and with so many people on them it is at first sight rather surprising that the dividends are so big. The explanation is, however, that there was more money invested on the totalisator than there has been on any day this year, and the click of the machine went merrily and continuously on from the time business was opened on each race to the ringing of the "off" bell. The amount placed on the totalisator during the afternoon was over three lakhs of rupees.

"Warm" Favourite Beaten.

Business started with the Stand Plate, for which Lithosian was said to be very "warm" indeed. He was made favourite with Twa Brigs the second fancy, but the winner turned up in Cherrywood, which won a mile race o Wednesday, and which few of us had credited with being a sprinter. It seemed a very good thing for Twa Brigs when they were a furlong from the winning post, but Cherrywood came up with that curious, bounding gallop of his and won, it seemed to me, pretty easily. A strange thing about this result was that Cherrywood took a fifth of a second more to do the distance than did Twa Brigs on Wednesday, but here Twa Brigs was half a length behind him.

The series of misfortunes which dogged the doings of Mr. R. R. S.'s horse all the afternoon began with the d feat of Pendil in the Bedouin Plate, and reached its worst when Mayfowl finished down the course in the Byculla Club Cup. Abdul Malik was scratched for the Bedouin Plate, and Pendil, reported to be one of the good things of the day, was made favourite. But Pendil was never there, nor was he even thereabouts in the race, and Baloz won an exciting race from Bravo. Baloz came late, but made no mistake about winning.

There was a pucca upset in the second Dealers' Plate, Mr. Ali bin Talib had three horses in it, and of the three Long Silk was reckoned to be the best. Pratt, who is now riding first jockey for this stable, was on Long Silk, while Duller had the mount on Red Silk, and the fact that Pratt was riding the former was an indication that he was the one the stable fancied. Adonis was made favourite, and there was also money for George V, Long Silk and Falch Khan. And then the unconsidered Red Silk came out at the bend and showed the field his tail all the way up the straight, finally winning from Balkan Prince by three quarters of a length. And his price on the totalisator was 416 rupees.

Kempion the Champion.

The next was the Willingdon Plate, which provided the only little bit of sunshine the afternoon had for the stable presided over by Byramjee Rustomjee. Kempion had been left in for this and the way he won it, following on his victories in his three previous outings, shows what a champion he is. No distance comes amiss to him and he made as light of his heavy burden of 10st. 7lbs. as many race horses do of 6st. Soultline got out with a long lead, and it was not until he was nearing the bend that Kempion seriously set about the task of catching him. When he did he quickly put Soultline out of court. Stride by stride he overhauled him, and passed him in front of the second stand. But his race was not yet won. Refresher, Mr. Goculdass' second string, was lying handy and when his rider saw Soultline was done with he sent Refresher along. He got alongside Kempion opposite the stand in the first enclosure, but could not get in front, and Kempion won his fourth race in succession. He started by winning a five furlong race in record time, next he had a successful essay at the Bombay City Plate (a mile and a quarter), followed this up by capturing a six furlong event, and yesterday took the Willingdon Plate, over seven furlongs. And now, it is understood, he is sighing for fresh worlds to conquer. If Kempion is not the next winner of the Viceroy's Cup I shall be greatly surprised.

The Big Race.

Poor old Mayfowl! When a gallant racehorse, a horse that has made a very big name for himself, has broken records innumerable and is accustomed to find himself always in the first flight, is beaten, and beaten so badly as Mayfowl was yesterday, one must feel sorry for him. For Mayfowl was undeniably and unmistakably beaten in the Byculla Club Cup, and could not even get into the first four. The race was run too fast for him and he was never nearer than fourth, while from the half mile he was steadily dropping back all the time. Pretty Good Sort led from end to end and won from Shining Way, but the result would have been very different had Hamara been properly ridden. Her rider allowed himself to be absolutely tailed off, and at the six-furlongs he was quite a furlong behind the leaders. Then she was sent along, and the fact that she made up a furlong in six and finished third, and was going two strides to the other two horses, one at the finish, is a clear indication of where she would have been had she been bustled earlier. With the light weight of 6st. 7lbs., Hamara ought to have been with the leaders from the beginning, and had she been she would, in my opinion, have "walked it."

Mr. R. R. S. had three in the Turf Club Cup, but the nearest he could get was fourth, and that with the unfancied Regent. Of the nineteen horses that started in this eight were backed, including the winner Mexico. It was a peculiar finish, for Mexico was shut in a hundred yards from home and had to dodge in and out between several horses before getting on to the rails to win by a length. Tofic Pasha won the last race, for which Solar Star was favourite, but here again there were several well backed. The totalisator dividends in the last two races were identical—Rs. 113-8.

The totalisator investments on the various races were as follows :—

Race.	Win.	Place.
1	Rs. 13,930	Rs. 13,950
2	Rs. 16,890	Rs. 22,450
3	Rs. 18,690	Rs. 19,940
4	Rs. 27,070	Rs. 16,480
5	Rs. 31,720	Rs. 26,190
6	Rs. 25,400	Rs. 23,620
7	Rs. 25,950	Rs. 23,940
Totals	Rs. 1,62,650	Rs. 1,46,470

Grand Total Rs. 3,09,120.

The following are the details :—

THE STAND PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr Kelso's Cherrywood 7st 12lbs, W. Sampson 1
Mr Goff's Twa Brigs 9st 4lbs, ...Pratt 2
Mr Pitt's Impecunious 7st 11lb, Purtoo Singh 3

Also ran.—Mr. R. R. S.'s Lithosian, 9st 12lbs, Brown; Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie, 7st 9lbs, Hoyt; Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Lady Douglas, 7st 3lbs, Ferguson; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Molly S, 6st 9lbs, Japheth. (Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Won by half a length, neck second and third, half a length third and fourth.

Totalisator paid Rs. 116 win, Rs. 42 and Rs. 18-8 places.

The race.—Borgie and Twa Brigs were first out, attended by Lithosian on the rails and Cherrywood outside. The field closed up, and after they had gone two furlongs were all in a line except Lady Douglas, which was tailed off. Twa Brigs looked a likely winner a furlong from home, but Cherrywood put in one of his characteristic dashes, and got home, apparently quite easily, by half a length.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Messrs. M. Goculdas and P Mathuradass' Baloz 9st. 12lbs. ... Ruiz 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Bravo, 7st. 9lbs. ... ...Bowley 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malster, 8st. 3lbs Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokarr, 9st. 0lb. ... ... Pratt 4

Also ran :—Mr. R. R. S.'s Pendil, 9st. 13lbs, Brown; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chechan, 7st. 11lbs, A. Ferguson; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ream, 7st. 10lbs, Japheth; Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Mohur, 6st. 12lbs Mujeed; Mr. T Harrison's Mat-hat-Baig 6st. 4lbs, Harrison; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Zigomar, 6st. 4lbs, Abbas; Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Dhaidan, 6st. 0lb Native; Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Mutar 6st. 0st. Abd oola.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

Won by a length, one and a half lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 6 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 73 win, Rs. 23, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 21-8 places.

The race.—Following a good start the first to become prominent was Chechan, with Zulphokarr on the outside and Baloz in the centre. Then Guinea Mohur showed up with the leaders for a second or two, but fell back again. A furlong from home it looked any odds on Zulphokarr winning from Bravo, but Baloz came at them and they could not stall him off. Malster also came with a fast run at the finish and got third place at the expense of Zulphokaar.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1913. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalty—Winner of Melton Plate 1914, 4lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. (Landing allowance clause in general conditions does not apply.)—Distance—About 1 mile, (1 Mile Scale.)

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Red Silk, 7st. 2lbs. ... ...Duller 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Balkan Prince, 7st. 2lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Georges V, 8st. 11lbs. Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S's Adonis, 8st. 7lbs. Brown 4

Also ran :—Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Rising Dawn, 8st. 12lbs, Ferguson; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Long Silk, 8st. 7lbs., Pratt; Mr. T. D. Moore's Chaser, 8st. 3lbs, Sampson; Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's Kayid, 7st. 6lbs. Zammil; Mr. Falah Khaderi's Ranjit, 7st. 6lbs, Mujeed; Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sunbeam 7st 6lbs, Bowley; Mr. Gussy's Louvre, 7st 6lbs, Abbas; Mr. Ali bin Talib's White Silk, 7st. 6lbs, Harrison; Mr. A. D. Jehan-gir's Falah Khan, 7st. 2lbs, Purtoo Singh.

(Winner trained by owner).

Won by three quarters of a length, two lengths second and third, quarter of a length third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 55 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 410 win, Rs. 75-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 20 places.

The race :—White Silk led from Adonis, Long Silk and George V, and then Adonis took the lead from Red Silk, George V, Long Silk and Balkan Prince. When they came into the straight Adonis had had enough of it, and when Red Silk came at him he dropped back. Balkan Prince made a desperate effort to get on terms with the winner but could get no nearer than three quarters of a length to him

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Rs. 10,000 to the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the second, and Rs. 2,000 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Kempion, 10st. 7lbs. Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Refresher, 6st. 10lbs. ... ...Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Soultline, 7st. 8lbs. ... ...Hoyt 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Watch Tower, 7st 4lbs. ... ...Ferguson 4

Also ran :—Mr. F. M. Garda's Lumination 8st. 3lbs, Pratt; Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry, 7st. 4lbs., Sampson; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Satellite, 6st., Harrison.

(Winner trained by Byramjee).

Won by a neck, three lengths second and third, three quarters third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 27 3-4 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 19-8 win, Rs 18-8 and Rs. 22-8 places.

The race.—Watch Tower was first away followed by Lumination. After going a furlong, Lumination went to the front, followed by Watch Tower, Refresher, and Soultline. At the half-mile, Soultline went out in front and had established a lead of several lengths when Kempion went out in pursuit just before coming to the bend. Kempion quickly had the measure of Soultline, and passed him by the second stand, but then Refresher came at him and a fine race up the straight ended in a neck victory for Kempion.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—A Cup value £50 presented by the members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 17,000 from the Fund. The Cup and Rs. 12,000 to the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the second, and Rs. 2,000 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort 7st. 3lbs... ... Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Shining Way 8st. 11lbs. ... ... Ruiz 2
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Hamara, 6st. 7lbs. ... Harrison 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Matchlock 7st. 12lbs. ... ... Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Mr. R. R. S.'s Mayfowl, 9st. 13lbs., Brown; Mr. R. R. S.'s Keerit, 8st. 11lb., McGlone; Mr. Kelso's Hilarity, 7st. 11lbs., Sampson; Mr. T. M. Thadeus' Wayward and Wild, 7st Ferguson.

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

Won by a length and a half, half a length second and third, two lengths third and fourth,

Time.—2min. 36 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 246 win, Rs. 43-8, Rs. 24-8, and Rs. 44-8 places.

The race.—When they came into view Pretty Good Sort was leading from Keerit, Wayward and Wild and Matchlock, with Hilarity and Hamara whipping in. They ran in this order to the six furlong post, when Wayward and Wild went up second, and the rest were strung out, there being a furlong between the leader and Hamara, which was then still last. Shining Way then began to come through and had soon got Wayward and Wild beaten but could not get near Pretty Good Sort, who was out lengths in front by herself. In the straight Hamara was going great guns, and was only just beaten for second place by Shining Way.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A handicap for Arabs.—Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Mexico 7st. ... ...Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahatmer, 7st. 5lbs. ... ...Duller 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Nakib 9st. 8lbs. ... ...Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Regent 7st. 3lbs. Sampson 4

Also ran :—Mr. R. R. S's Thank You, 9st. 12lbs., Hill; Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhamao. 9st. 11lbs., Brown; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Tajilmulook, 9st. Mr. Crawford; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight, 8st. 13lbs., Ferguson; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Pussy, 8st. 8lbs., Bowley; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 8st. 2lbs., Pratt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's, Gold Fish II., 8st. 2lbs., Clarke; Mr. A. A. Mahomed's Beyrut, 8st. 2lbs., Zammil; Mr. G. K.'s Valens, 7st. 12lbs., Purtoo Singh; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Black Malik, 7st. 10lbs., Harrison; Mr. Dara Cawasjee's Terror, 7st. 7lbs., Macglone; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Sweden 7st. 11b., Mujeed; Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 6st. 0lbs., Abdoola; Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-mulk, 6st. 0lbs., Japheth; Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant, 6st. 0lbs., Native.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

Won by a length, one and a half lengths second and third, half a length third and fourth,—

Time.—2 min. 57 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 113-8 win, Rs. 33-8 Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 35-8 places.

The race.—Nizam-ul-mulk led followed by Harry Johnson, Gold Fish, Money Gold and Sweden. At the seven furlongs Sweden was in front with Nizam-ul-mulk and Money Gold. Gowahajmer came up at the five furlongs, followed by Sweden and Regent, and as they came into the straight Nakib became prominent. Mexico was quite shut in on the rail, but in the last hundred yards his rider got him through and he won by a length.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Tofig Pasha 9st ...Brown 1
Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush, 7st 6lbs. Mujeed 2
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's President, 6st. Purtoo Singh 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Moonspot, 8st 2lb. ... ... Macglone 4

Also ran :—Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 9st 2lbs, Fergusson; Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado, 9st 1lb, Pratt; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Solar Star, 9st 1lb, Ruiz; Capt. S. J. Donovan's Burg, 8st 11lbs, Clarke; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam, 8st 10lbs, Bowley; Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's Best Chance, 8st 5lbs., Mr. Crawford; Major J. G. Greig's Castway, 7st 4lbs Sampson; Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah, 7st 3lbs, Duller; Mr. Hassan Madar's Mars, 6st. 9lbs, Hoyt; Mr. Rashid Dakeel's Lot, 6st 6lbs, Abdoola; Mr. Toogood's Nasirabad, 6st 4lbs Japheth; Mr. T. Harrison's Jack London, 6st 3lbs, Harrison; Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven 6st 0lbs, Native.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

Won by a head, two lengths second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 39 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 113-8 win, Rs. 38-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 73-8 places.

The race.—Soomsam lead from Moonspot and Beethoven, followed by Ata Allah and Tofic Pasha. Soomsam and Moonspot got away with a good lead, and stayed in front to the bend, where Dilkush, Tofic Pasha and President came at them. As they entered the straight it looked as though Dilkush would win, but Tofic Pasha caught and beat him on the post.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

The following horses have been struck out for next Wednesday's Meeting :—

MANSFIELD PLATE:—Monoleen II, Seigneurie, Hoppner and Dalmatia.

COLABA PLATE :—Macann, St. Alban, Vancouver, Solution, Beroll and Master Delaval.

WORLI PLATE :—Seigneurie, Monaleen II and Lady Douglas.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE :—Seaman, Khedavi Misser, Sunspot, Sir Visto, Ata Allah, Kokab and Braganza.

CECIL GRAY PLATE :—Partner, Nairobi, Gulbarga, Khailan, Fareed Beg, Inspiration, Economy, Abundance, King Mac, Stable Boy, Saidan, Sir Peter, Mohsol, Magic, Positus, Jeman Pasha, Talisman, Night Hawk and Tuba.

DESERT PLATE:—Haify, Best Chance, Noor-ul-malik, Black Fish, Maidania, Longboat, Khedavi Misser, Alwar, Nafa, Thabashir, Rashid Pasha, Seaman and Yungi Dunya.

GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES :—Polish, Zaki Pasha, Majesty, Longboat, Bahlool, Ben Hur, Anaz, Electric, Zuheir, Hurbia and Mulberry.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The following races were sailed yesterday evening:—

COMMODORE'S CUP.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE :—Started at 3 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allances	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eileen IV.	Maj. Muter & Mr. J. F. Watson	Scr.	5 27 37	2 27 37
Turquoise	Messrs. Stokes & Preston	13 10	5 38 40	2 25 30
Mahshuka	E. Talbot.	14 29	5 45 26	2 30 57
Melody	Messrs. Talbot, Hawkins and Hurlbatt	25 1	6 4 58	2 39 57
Ranzo	R. H. Hopkins	17 7	5 45 50	2 28 43
Nelta	H. R. Sandford	10 32	Did not start.	
Maudie	Major Novis & Mr. C. Bendel	19 45	5 49 44	2 29 59
Sitara	J. Needham	39 30	6 35 48	2 56 18

Course—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock starboard—Light ship port—S. Karanja port—Committee Vessel.—Length 15·8 miles. Wind N. W. Strength moderate. Time Limit, 7 p. m. 1st prize won by Turquoise; 2nd prize won by Eileen IV; 3rd prize won by Ranzo.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Started a 3-1 Op. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allances	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anna	.....	12 1·	Did not finish.	
Fickle One	.....	7 32	5 54 17	2 36 45
Lady Bird	.....	Scr	5 50 59	2 40 59
Mavourneen	.....	1 53	5 47 32	2 35 39
Bunty	.....	5 39	5 52 54	2 37 15
Clatha	.....	0 56	5 55 4	2 44 8
Blue Bird	.....	7 32	5 50 5	2 32 33
Redbreast	.....	Scr.	5 50 52	2 40 52
Curlew	.....	2 49	5 52 0	2 39 11
Cricket	.....	12 14	6 0 41	2 38 27
Blackbird	.....	Scr.	5 51 20	2 41 20
Jenny Wren	.....	5 39	5 55 37	2 39 58

Course—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S. Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 11·3 miles. Wind N. W. Strength moderate. Time Limit, 7 p. m. 1st prize won by Blue Bird; 2nd prize won by Mavourneen; 3rd prize won by Fickle One. Bunty saves entrance.

GORDON BENNETT CUP.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE :—Started at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat	Entered by	Time Al'ance	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Maya	.....	Scr.	5 55 53	2 35 53
Corrie	.....	Scr.	5 56 32	2 36 32
Cynthia	.....	Scr.	5 56 35	2 36 35

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port—P. and O "B" buoy port—Committee Vessel.—Length S. Karanja port—Committee 12·26 miles. Wind N. W. Strength moderate. Time Limit, 7 p. m. 1st prize won by Maya.

COMMODORE'S CUP.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Started at 2-30 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Al'ance	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Minx	.....	24 36	6 34 1	2 39 25
Trixie	.....	8 12	6 23 6	2 44 54
Erin	.....	12 18	6 22 42	2 40 25
Lylie	.....	4 6	6 21 46	2 47 40

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port—P. and O. "B" buoy port—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 12·26 miles. Wind N. W. Strength, moderate. Time Limit, 7 p. m. 1st prize won by Minx. Erin saves entrance.

TENNIS IN ALLAHABAD.

[Associated Press.]

Allahabad, Feb

The following are the results of the Allahabad lawn tennis tournament :—

Men's Open Singles, Semi-final Round :—

Crawford beat Vickery 6—3, 5—7, 6—0; Atkinson beat Dillon 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Open Doubles, Final (best out of Five Sets) :—

Atkinson and Famble beat Graham and Bean 7—5, 7—5, 8—6.

Ladies Open Singles, Semi-final Round :—

Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Macmullen 6—1, 6—1.

Final, Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Fremantle 6—2, 6—0.

Ladies Open Doubles, Final :—

Mrs. Macintyre and Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Gale and Miss Hugh Jones 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Handicap Doubles, Semi-final Round.

Wright and Leapingwell (—15·3) beat Fremantle and Pim (plus 3—6) 6—2, 6—4.

Crawford and Vickery beat (—30) W. O. Tandon and Varma who were scratched owing to the late arrival of one of the pair on the ground.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

FAILURE OF FAVOURITES.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 21.

The weather conditions were all that could be desirable for the Calcutta Seventh Extra Meeting, and good sport was enjoyed. The full complement of bookmakers, except one, attended, and on the whole the results were in their favour, as Airman, King Avondale and Metal Maid, three hot favourites failed to materialize. The fifth race produced the finest finish of the day. Results:—

MIDDLETON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs :—

Zemindar of Nazerganj's Fortunate 9st. 11b ... ... Hardy 1
Maj Holden and Mr. Scott's Lady Marchmint 9st. 8lbs. ... ...Mr. Evers 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Maud 7st. 2lbs. ... ... Molsom 3

Also ran :—May Kenley 8st. 10lbs., Ruling Passion 8st.

Betting :—5 to 4 Lady Marchmint, 5 to 2 Fortunate, fours May Kenley, fives Ruling Passion, tens Maud.

Totalisators paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13 for places.

The race :—When the gate went up Fortunate jumped to the front and leading all the way won easily by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 1-4 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 31 secs.

FOURTH SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs :—

Mr. Butlin's I. E. 9st. 12lbs...Hardy 1
Mr. Scott's Jon Doil 9st. 11lbs Mr. Evers 2
Maj Winter's Convent Girl 8st.10lbs, Owner 3

Also ran :—Metal Maid 9st. 1lb. (carried 9st. 4lbs), Decidedly 9st. 4lbs., Lasso 8st. 5lbs., Levi 8st. 11lb., Lady Leonard 7st. 12lbs.

Betting :—Twos Metal Maid, fours Levi, fives I. E., longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 for places.

The race:—Covent Girl took the lead followed by I. E. Two furlongs from home the last named horse went to the front and won easily by 1 3-4 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 18 1-4secs.

KALIGHAT PLATE.—Division 1—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Forage's Aqueduct 7st. 9lbs. Ames 1
Captain Liddell's Little Fergus, 7st. 10lbs. ... ... Solomon 2
Mr. Ramshaw's Vic's Pride, 8st. 9lbs., Williamson 3

Also ran :—Water Colour 7st. 12 lbs., Dynevor Park 9st., 0lbs., Briefless 8st. 12lbs., Trademark 8st. 12lbs., Master Advance 7st. 7lbs.

Betting :—Twos Aqueduct, fours Little Fergus and Vic's Pride, fives Dynevor Park, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 31 and Rs. 20 for places.

The race :—Aqueduct led from start to finish winning by 1 1-2 lengths, a neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 min. 16 3-4 secs.

KALIGHAT PLATE.—Division 2—Distance 6 furlongs :—

Mrs. Pugh's Maxina 9st. 2lbs. ...Mr. Roddick 1
Captain Robertson's Betty Birr 9st. 5lbs. ... ...Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Alec's Forget-me-not 9st. 8lbs. Ames 3

Also Ran :—Sandpiper 9st. 12lbs. Wise Hawk 9st. 8lbs., Leila 9st. 7lbs. Demos 9st. 2lbs., Shilting Sand 9st. 1lb., Lady Madge 8st. 2lbs., Prince Charlie 8st. 2lbs., Bet 8st. 1lb.

Betting :—Evens Forget-me-not, fours Betty Birr, sixes Maxina, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

The race :—Maxina led out from the very start, In the straight Betty Birr challenged the leader, but just missed the mark by a short head, 1 3-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time, :—1 min. 16 3-4 second.

ROWDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile :—

Mr. Captain's Sugar Loaf 8st. 7st., Ames 1
Mr. Ever's Midsand 8st. 7lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Lang's Airman 8st. 9lbs., Hardy 3

Also ran :—Vavasor 10st., Sita 7st. 10lbs., Scotch Plaid and the Witch 6st. 12lbs.

Betting :—Twos Airman, 5 to 2 Sugar Loaf, fours Midsand, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

The race :—A good race. Airman [illegible] out to the front and maintained the lead up to two furlongs tained a long [illegible] Sugar Loaf went to from home where [illegible] challenged and the the front. Midsand [illegible] Sugar Loaf won two raced abreast, [illegible] head, 1 1-2 ning on the post by a [illegible] lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 42 1-4 seconds.

JUMPERS FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 3-4 miles :—

Mr. Ever's Piccalilli 10st. 4lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Mestor's Master Miller 11st. 6lbs. ... ...Maj Winter 2
Mr. Field's Mighty Atom 9st. 2lbs., Mr. Galstain 3

Also ran :—Coral Seas 9st. 7lbs., Foudrette 12st. 3lbs., Frank 9st. 4lbs., Chow Chow 9st. 3lbs., Sincerity 8st. 10lbs., Acona Lad 8st. 11lbs.

Betting :—4 to 5 Piccalilli, evens Master Miller, tens or more the rest.

The race :—Piccalilli lay handy all the way and came away from the half mile post and won easily by three lengths; a head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—3 min. 15 secs.

ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Ainsworth's Vanity Boy, 9st 7lbs, Williamson 1
Dr. Bassler's King Avondale, 7st 10lbs Ames 2
Captain Brough's Mahoney Boy, 7st 3lbs. ... ...Andrews 3

Also ran :—Mary Jane 7st 2lbs, Nuncio 10st 12lbs, Hitar Miss 9st 10lbs, Winchester 9st 2lbs, Corridor 8st 12lbs, Chin Chin 7st 12lbs, Spook 7st 2lbs.

Betting :—Evens King Avondale, fours Vanity Boy, sixes Nuncio and Mahoney Boy, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20 for places.

The race :—Corridor led followed by King Avondale, the others following at a distance. At the Zeerut opening Vanity Boy came away and won by 1 1-2 lengths, 3-4 length between 2nd and third.

Time.—1 min. 16 3-4 secs.

SPORT AT HOME.

A WEEK'S FOOTBALL RESULTS.

RACING INTELLIGENCE.

Rugby.

On Jan. 31 Blackheath beat the Oxford Fifteen on the Rectory Field by 4 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 1 try. Cambridge beat London Scottish in a brilliant match at Cambridge by 3 goals and 2 tries to 2 goals and 2 tries. Harlequins were successful against Richmond by 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 2 tries.

Durham beat Northumberland in the County Championship, at Hartlepool, on Jan. 31, by 3 goals and 6 tries (33 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Guy's beat St. Thomas's in the first round of the Hospitals Cup, at Richmond, on Feb. 3, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

United Services beat Cambridge University, at Portsmouth, on Feb. 4, by 25 points to 12.

Old Merchant Taylors beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, on Jan. 31, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Guy's Hospital beat Catford Bridge, at Catford, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Rosslyn Park beat London Hospital, at Richmond, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points.)

Rugby beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

St. Thomas's Hospital beat Old Blues, at Chiswick, by 2 goals (10 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Newport beat Gloucester, at Newport, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Leicester, at Swansea, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat United Services, at Portsmouth, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Devonport Albion beat Redruth, at Devonport, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (31 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Penarth beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Bath beat Bristol, at Bath, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

London Welsh beat Coventry, at Coventry, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Birkenhead Park beat Northampton, at Birkenhead, by 2 penalty goals and 1 try (9 points) to 0.

Liverpool beat Manchester, at Manchester, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points.)

Edinburgh University beat Edinburgh Institution, at Edinburgh, by 2 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 0.

Edinburgh Academicals beat Jed Forest, at Jedburgh, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Middlesex Hospital beat Royal Naval College, at Greenwhich, on Feb. 4, by 2 goals and 1 dropped goal (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Association.

The Football Association Council on Feb. 2 adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and the final tie in April will therefore be played at the Crystal Palace. Any definite arrangement for the playing of the final tie at the Crystal Palace in future years cannot be made until Parliamentary powers are secured by the Crystal Palace giving authority to make such agreements.

A long chapter in the history of Association football practically came to an end on Jan. 30, when, at a special general meeting at Carr's Restaurant, Strand, the Amateur Football Association decided by a large majority to affiliate to the Football Association.

The Corinthians beat Oxford University, on Jan. 31, by 2 goals to 1; the Casuals beat Cambridge University by 2 goals to 0.

The matches in the second round of the competition proper of the Football Association Cup were decided on Jan. 31. The feature of the play was the number of games which were brought to a definite result; out of sixteen ties only one, that between Wolverhampton Wanderers and Sheffield Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, was left drawn. The results were as follows :—Blackburn Rovers 2 goals, Bunyo, at Blackburn; Sunderland 2, Plymouth Argyle 1, at Sunderland; Sheffield United 3, Bradford 1, at Sheffield; Manchester City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Manchester; Aston Villa 2, Exeter City 1, at Exeter; Bolton Wanderers 4, Swindon Town 2, at Bolton; Preston North End 1, Glossop 0, at Glossop; Liverpool 2, Gillingham 0, at Liverpool; Millwall 1, Bradford City 0, at New Cross; Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Wolvesehampton; West Bromwich Albion 2, Leeds City 0, at Leeds; Burnley 3, Derby County 2, at Burnley; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Swansea Town 1, at Swansea, West Ham United 2, Crystal Palace 0, at Upton Park; Brigh

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Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
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THE
Bombay Gazette
Sunday, 22nd Feb., 1914.

THE PROGRESS OF HYDERABAD.

THE Census Report relating to the Nizam's Dominions which has just been published shows that a very marked increase has taken place in the population of Hyderabad State in recent years. In 1911 the total was 13,374,676, an increase of 20 per cent. as compared with 1901, and of 35·8 per cent. over the figures for 1881. The expansion in the city of Hyderabad, which is the fourth largest centre of population in India, is very remarkable, considering the disaster occasioned by floods in 1908 when some 18,000 houses were washed away and considerable loss of life and property occurred. Between 1901 and 1911 the population rose from 448,446 to 500,623, and it is stated that the only effect of the floods has been to cause the people to abandon the riverside districts and to make new homes for themselves in more secure areas. The population of the city includes 262,131 Hindus, 219,896 Mussalmans and 16,240 Christians, the numbers of the adherents of other religions being less than 1,000 in each case. It is an interesting fact that though the Hindu population of the State shows the considerable increase of 17·7 per cent., it has not kept pace with the expansion of the population as a whole. The rate of increase in the case of Mussalmans is practically proportionate to that of the whole population. It is stated that the Hindus have lost ground, so far as the Census returns are concerned, because of the exclusion from the latest enumeration of a large number of Animists, who were formerly included as adherents of Hinduism. The second source of leakage is from the Hindu population arises from conversions to Christianity. The Christian population in the State now numbers 54,296, as compared with 22,796 in 1901, the number of Indian Christians having risen from 15,357 in 1911 to 45,908 in 1901. Indian Christians of the Roman Catholic Church are more numerous than those of any Protestant denomination, Baptists coming next, the Anglican community third, and the Methodists fourth. Out of every 1,000 Indian Christians in the State 356 are Roman Catholics, 208 Baptists, 193 Anglicans, and 177 Methodists. A highly interesting chapter is devoted to the question of literacy by religions. The tables presented show that the literacy of the Syrian Christians is 1,000 per mille, and that all the thousand are females. But, as the report quaintly remarks, this phenomenon ceases to be extraordinary when it is found that the Syrian Christian population of the State consists of one person of the female sex. The Jews in Hyderabad have 833 literates per mille, the Parsis 723, and the Buddhists 600, while the proportion for the Christian faith, including all sects, is 247. Animism is the least literate of the creeds, the ratio in its case being one per thousand. Coming to the two religions which are numerically the most important in the State, we find that the Mussalmans have 59 literates to the thousand as compared with 23 in the case of the Hindus. The improvement in the proportion of Mussalman literates, however, is very far from being commensurate with the growth of the Mahomedan population. But the ratio of Hindu literates has actually declined. "The Hindu proportion," the report observes, "determines the proportion of the whole State, and Hyderabad cannot continue to remain on the present low plane of literacy when all the rest of India is being swept powerfully by a great tidal wave of educational advance." In regard to the position of the population in respect of literacy and education generally, we are told that the Government of His Highness the Nizam are fully alive to the significance of the figures presented, and they have in contemplation measures which are expected to lead to substantial improvement during the next few years. It is interesting to note that during the decade the number of Bombay-born persons in the State fell by 45,355, to 108,830. On the other hand, there was the considerable increase of over 11,000 in the migration from Hyderabad to Bombay, these figures "showing that the industrial revolution in progress in the Bombay Presidency is absorbing all the labour available there and besides is making large drafts on our population."

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE question of the action of the Union Government in proclaiming martial law in South Africa continues to evoke discussion at Home. Professor J. H. Morgan in dealing with the legal aspect of the question declares that in the absence of an Indemnity Act the Courts of South Africa would consider themselves bound to go behind the recent proclamation, to enquire into its justification, and to give redress to persons effected by it. Under these circumstances, Professor Morgan considers that to delay consent to an Indemnity Bill would be to expose the South African Government to a whole series of civil and criminal proceedings, and to exasperate them beyond measure. It is conceivable, he adds, that they might then prolong the proclamation of martial law, and mobilise burghers to enforce it, in which case the South African Courts might decline to intervene, as in the case of Natal in 1906. This being so, Professor Morgan holds that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Imperial Government in this particular case to refuse their assent to the Indemnity Bill, especially as no Imperial interest is involved in the action of the Union Government. The actual effect of the application of martial law is discussed by the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times*, who affirms that there is no foundation for the suggestion that the community has been groaning under a remorseless tyranny. The inconvenience inflicted upon law-abiding persons was trifling, and the writer declares that the majority of the working class appear to welcome the suppression of attempts at intimidation and anarchy. According to the same authority, the most striking testimony to the efficacy of the martial law *regime* is to be found in the police record. Never since the war had the Rand been so free from crime as it was during the second half of January. The magistrates' courts had little to do beyond dealing with trifling infringements of martial law regulations, and where offences were committed by strikers the penalties imposed were remarkable for their leniency. It is stated that the Railway Administration proposes to deal generously with all the strikers who have been re-engaged, and that it can afford to do so because the proportion of really dangerously demogogues is comparatively small. If differences again arise between employers and employed in South Africa it may be hoped that the lessons of the late strike will be remembered by those concerned.

SALVERSAN AND ITS USES. AT a meeting held in Berlin recently, Professor Ehrlich, the discoverer of Salversan, made an important announcement in regard to that remedy. He said that he was conducting research operations towards the combination of Salversan with compositions of copper or gold, and he considered it might eventually be used successfully in combination with salts of copper against sleeping sickness. It would be unwise of course, to build any substantial hopes on this bare statement, not necessarily because Dr. Ehrlich is unworthy of confidence; but in the past, professional enthusiasm has led many able men towards an optimism that has not subsequently been justified, notably in connection with cancer and leprosy. At the same time Salversan has been subjected to severe tests and there are many experts who are prepared to affirm that it has accomplished what was originally claimed for it in regard to the treatment of the worst forms of venereal disease. Another interesting statement made by Dr. Ehrlich was that, in his opinion, serums and prophylactic vaccination have already achieved nearly all that they are capable of. The great medical discoveries of the future, he said, will be chemical and radial treatment, and he expects that immense progress will be made in another ten years in the treatment of infectious disease. At the same meeting a French surgeon, Dr. Jeanselme, declared that one of the most important ways in which the remedy was now used with effect was in combating the fatal action of syphilis on children before birth.

Notes of the Day.

The Government have had no difficulty in holding their own in Poplar, the result of the poll giving a Home Rule majority of well over a thousand votes. The Liberal candidate was in the position of being a new man following a personality so popular that, according to one journal, many Conservatives had voted for him at previous elections. Both the Liberal and Unionist candidates received a larger number of votes than were given to their predecessors, and the total result is not sufficient to justify any ebullitions of delight on either side, nor even to cause Ministers to enter upon any serious heart-searching as to their position.

A pamphlet which has been issued by the Department of Agriculture in Burma affords a great deal of information about the palm. For its perfect development, the palm demands a climate with a mean annual temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with little variation throughout the year, and an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches. In suitable soils it can accommodate itself to a rainfall of 40 inches, and while it flourishes best near the sea it can be grown at places far inland, and at altitudes up to 2,000 feet. The pamphlet is intended to assist cocoa-nut growers by giving directions as to how the best results may be obtained from all sorts of soils.

It may interest those who are responsible for the equipment of the Museum of Western India to know that at Calcutta the lift in the Indian Museum is regarded as having an educative value. The Director of the Museum in his annual report says that not only has the lift been of great convenience to the staff, but it has "also provided an object of the greatest possible interest to our ordinary visitors, who can watch its ascent and descent from the public verandahs. As an educational factor it is at least as useful as many of the displays set up for educational purposes in Museums." There must be many people in the Bombay bazars, who never enter a modern office and who would probably find a Museum lift a strange and fearsome engine.

Sir Thomas Roe, who intimates that he has no intention of retiring to make room for Mr. Masterman at Derby, is a native of that city, where he exercises great influence, and it would seem that the only reason why he should resign is his age, which is nearly 82. Sir Thomas, after serving an apprenticeship in local affairs, entered the House of Commons in 1882 as the junior "partner" of the late Sir William Harcourt, and the pair sat continuously for Derby until the memorable General Election of 1835, when they were defeated. In 1900, however, Sir Thomas, and Mr. Bell the Labourite, won back the lost seats, and Liberalism and Labour have shared the representation ever since. At the last election the Liberal and Labour majorities over the Conservative candidates were 1,355 and 984 respectively.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer Bank which was held a few days ago the directors were asked by one of those present whether in the event of the bank resuming business the liability of the shareholders to pay Rs. 15 per share would continue. This naive question directs attention to the fact that many bank shareholders in Bombay just now would be glad to be relieved of the liability on their shares. Most of the great English banks have an enormous uncalled capital for which the shareholders would be liable in the event of liquidation. But these institutions hold such a powerful position, owing to their financial strength and the capacity and integrity which characterise their management, that the liability is regarded as a nominal one. The position, however, is different in the case of banks which possess small resources and are not renowned for good management. Certainly in the event of a bank which had got into difficulties being reconstructed, the public would not be likely to be induced to accord it renewed confidence if the liability on the shares were either reduced or abolished altogether.

It may not be altogether true to say if there were no fools there would be no rogues, but the foolish credulity of many people, particularly those who desire to become rich quickly and without effort, unquestionably makes the task of the swindler easier than it should be. This is frequently illustrated in India where, though the people are credited generally with ability to take care of their money, the confidence trick flourishes in its crudest forms. Such a case was reported to the Bombay police on Friday, the complainant being the Mahomedan servant of a local firm, who alleges that he was induced to part with four notes of Rs. 1,000 each to a man who "wanted to double them by some photographic process." The "doubled notes" fraud is a very old one and an intelligent child could hardly be duped by such a device. In comparison with it the old trick of picking up a bar of "gold" and selling it to a spectator at below market value is almost a work of art. It ought not to be necessary, but it would seem to be desirable that the police should compile a list of swindling methods and circulate it among all firms who employ uneducated Indians in the handling of large sums of money.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"THE QUEEN'S CHAMPION" AT THE ALDWYCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Since Mr. Anthony Hope popularised the Kingdom of Ruritania in his "Prisoner of Zenda" there has always been a warm welcome for any play dealing with that erstwhile romantic region, the Balkan Peninsula. Since the recent wars there the romance has got rather tarnished. There must, of course, be a spice of villainy in the play to throw into relief the virtues of the hero, and plenty of both types are to be found in that very mixed area. It was almost a foregone conclusion, therefore, when the management of the Aldwych Theatre announced a spirited melodrama with the attractive title of "The Queen's Champion," that it would meet with popular approval. And that is certainly how the large audience received it at the opening performance on Saturday night. It is a composite creation and claims no fewer than three authors, although two only actually appear, Graham Hill and "Hubert Ericsen," the latter covering two identities. It is a rollicking, swash-bucklering play with plenty of comic relief to counteract the machinations and longwinded declamations of the villian.

A MAN OF MILLIONS.

Andrew Dalton, a young man of adventurous turn, after making a fortune of fifteen millions or so in Canada turns up at the Court of Dalitza. He finds matters in a rather parlous state. The national exchequer is empty and the people are clamouring for food. The beautiful young ruler, Queen Natalie, is at her wits' end, and her cares are added to by the mean schemings of her cousin, Prince Vaska, who wants the throne himself. Dalton readily sizes up the situation, and as he falls in love with the Queen at first sight, he determines to be her champion and save her from her many threatened evils. His millions come in extremely useful for replenishing the exchequer, paying the soldiers, and providing food for the hungry citizens. Like a true lover he does not at first declare his passion for the Queen, though Prince Vaska quite early draws his own conclusions. There follow all sorts of intrigues to ruin Dalton, including his seizure and incarceration in a dungeon with a view to his execution at sunrise next day. Dalton, luckily, has a trusty servant who connives at his escape. The hour that was to have seen Prince Vaska proclaimed king sees his discomfiture by the rightful ruler, who is none other than Andrew Dalton, who was really the long lost son of the late ruler's exiled brother. He has no difficulty in establishing his identity and the jubilation of the populace is terrific as he announces himself from the Palace balcony, adding the interesting fact that the one-time Queen Natalie is his bride-elect. This brief summary will sufficiently indicate the possibilities of melodramatic treatment. There is a good deal of sword-clashing and much martial ardour is displayed. Add to this the many pretty and picturesque dresses and some very dainty little ladies. Mr. James Carew has the bulk of the work as Andrew, and he made a very presentable champion, with plenty of action and a creditable American accent. As Queen Natalie Miss Una Venning looks charming and acts well. The Prince Vaska of Mr. Cyril Griffiths is not as villainous as could be desired for one of such malicious intent. Mr. Sid Hearns provided much merriment by his grotesque antics as a rich Canadian who posed as Dalton's servant.

MR. HICKS AS "BROADWAY JONES."

In spite of his 43 years, and he unblushingly admits to these many winters, the vigour and versatility of Mr. Seymour Hicks are as much in evidence to-day as when he first won fame and position at the Gaiety over 20 years ago. On Tuesday night he [illegible] to the legitimate stage after a prolonged spell at the halls, and was rapturously received in Mr. George M. Cohan's play "Broadway Jones." As its name indicates it is American, and belongs to the category of farce-comedy. Mr. Broadway Jones is a young man who has run through his patrimony and is in dire need of ready cash. At a New York hotel he meets a rich but plain widow, and thinking how acceptable her dollars would be he gazes at her rather more than good breeding warrants. She sends him a note to know why, and he laconically replies "Because I love you." This is sufficient to get it noised abroad that the widow and young Jones are engaged. Fortunately, the young scapegrace has a conscientious friend and counsellor in Robert Wallace, who will not hear of this loveless match. At this opportune stage Jones's uncle dies and leaves him a chewing-gum factory. The young man is not interested in the factory, particularly as it is a long way from his beloved New York, and he readily agrees to sell it for twelve hundred thousand dollars to a Trust.

THE GOOD FAIRY.

Again the faithful Wallace intervenes and tells his friend to go and see the factory and decide to keep it himself. He does, and meets the lovely Josie Richards, secretary and virtual "boss" of the concern. Miss Ellaline Terriss is Josie, and she certainly makes one of the most delightful lady accountants who ever handled a ledger. She is aghast at the new owner's idea of selling the factory to a heartless Trust, and pleads hard for the 700 workpeople to whom absorption by the Trust will mean ruin. To these tender appeals Broadway Jones surrenders—he decides to keep the business and fight the Trust, even though their offer to purchase has been greatly increased. Of course, young Jones marries Josie, the rich widow magnanimously waiving her claim to the young man when he says he intends to settle at Jonesville, Conn. The play is not deep, but it is quite pleasing, and the chief regret is that Miss Terriss has not as much to do as she ought. Her calm presence on the stage is somewhat of an antidote to the boisterousness of Mr. Hicks, whose activities throughout the piece are positively bewildering. He never seems to tire, and the audience feels a sympathetic fatigue in watching his continuously rapid movements. After the two principals the acting of Mr. Thomas Meighan as the faithful friend Robert Wallace is quite refreshingly spontaneous, and Mr. William Lugg makes a typical Trust magnate. Miss Elisabeth Watson acquits herself creditably in the not too pleasant part of the rich widow.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT'S PLAY.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett is such a literary force to-day, that anything from his pen demands attention. He has just written a play entitled "The Ladies' Comedy," which was produced by Miss Gwen Jones at the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. It has three short acts, and the scene is laid in Venice about the year 1700. Given such a background and such an atmosphere, Mr. Hewlett may be relied upon to provide us in dainty form a series of harmless flirtations and sentimental imbroglios to the accompaniment of dialogue that is pleasantly mellifluous and mildly passionate. Eugenio, a youth of humble birth, loves his mistress, the grand Donna Camilla, and disguises himself as her maid-in-waiting so as to be near her. A Mantuan gentleman, Galeotto by name, finds himself embroiled in a street scuffle, and thinking that he has killed a man he seeks refuge in Venice in the guise of a lackey. He is accompanied by Isotta, a pretty damsel, who for purposes of disguise dresses herself as a young gentleman. With so much masquerading there is ample scope for complications, misunderstandings and arrests. However the several couples eventually sort themselves out, by which time Eugenio discovers that his affection has been transferred to Isotta, and young Galeotto is finally accepted by Donna Camilla. It is all very Venetian, and in the hand of a less skilful artist than Mr. Hewlett might have been rather boring, but whatever his faults Mr. Hewlett is not dull. Miss Edith Evans was a very merry Isotta, and the Eugenio of Mr. William Armstrong was sufficiently fervid and fickle. Miss Gwen Jones herself played Donna Camilla, but she was not suited to the part. It is almost certain that "The Ladies' Comedy" will be seen again.

"TYRANNY OF TEARS" REVIVED.

Mr. Haddon Chambers' "Tyranny of Tears" was revived last night at the Comedy Theatre. It is 15 years since it was first produced, and it proved as amusing as on first acquaintance. The story only needs retelling in the briefest form. Parbury is a busy novelist who has a very pretty secretary. Mrs. Parbury is a lady much given to weeping, she bursts into tears on the least, and sometimes on no, provocation. She suspects her husband of loving the pretty secretary, and it must be confessed that she has some ground when she comes upon this young lady tenderly kissing Parbury's photograph. The secretary says she did it purely out of maternal pity, but one wonders why. At any rate Parbury half guesses the truth and advises the girl to go away. At this psychological moment George Gunning comes along and falls in love with the secretary. Whatever her previous emotions, she quite readily responds to George's overtures, and the pair become engaged, greatly to Mrs. Parbury's relief.

MR ROBERT LORAINE REAPPEARS.

Mr Robert Loraine, after a long absence, reappears on the London stage as Parbury. The part suits his breezy style to a nicety, as it did Sir Charles Wyndham's, and he is quite well able to typify the man who sees and understands nothing. Miss Ethel Irving plays Miss Mary Moore's part of Mrs. Parbury, but she does not quite realize the possibilities of the photograph incident and suggest a women who was torn with jealous emotions. Miss Evelyn D. Alroy gave a skilful portraiture of the secretary, and her passages of wit with the novelist's cynical friend, who is admirably presented by Mr. Fred Kerr, were delightful farce. The revival is likely to have as protracted a run as did the original production.

"DIPLOMACY" AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

A command performance of "Diplomacy" was given at Windsor Castle on Monday night, and it was a well pleased company that Mr. Gerald du Maurier took from Wyndham's Theatre where this old favourite is still running gaily. The cast included Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Lady Tree, Miss Marie Doro, Mr. Norman Forbes, and Mr. Arthur Wontner. Although it was a command performance it was not, Sir Derek Keppel noised, a gala night. Their Majesties, one down from town to attend, but 180 guests, chiefly from Windsor and the neighbourhood, were invited. The performance was given in the Waterloo Chamber, from the walls of which look down eleven English sovereigns from James I to George IV. They soon absorbed the audience, it was noticed that for fully minutes of the first act no one applauded and few smiled. Then a jocular reference about "peach-fed girls from Chicago" caused their Majesties to laugh heartily, and soon the Chamber rang with genuine laughter of the audience. The play went briskly, and afterwards the principals were presented to their Majesties. Supper was served in the Audience Chamber. Everyone is congratulating Mr. du Maurier on his well-deserved recognition.

PAY FOR PLAY LEAGUE.

Yet another League! This time it is an essentially useful and desirable body. On Monday afternoon a strong force of actors and actresses met in Chandos Hall, Maiden-lane, and decided to form the "Actors' Pay for Play League." Its object is threefold: to secure extra payments for twice-nightly performances; payment for rehearsals; and payment for matinees. Mr. Clarence Derwent presided, and said the prospects were never more favourable for an improvement in the working conditions of theatrical employment. The Earl's Court disaster might after all prove to be a blessing in disguise. Mr. Phillip Morell, M. P., he announced, had undertaken to put a question in Parliament on the subject. A message was sent to the Home Secretary urging the Government to institute an inquiry into the conditions of theatrical employment in this country with a view to amelioration by legislation.

STAGE AND PEERAGE ROMANCE.

Another romance of the stage and the peerage has to be added to the extending records. Telegrams from Ottawa announced that the Hon. Angus M'Donnell, second son of the Earl of Antrim, was secretly married seven weeks ago to Miss Ethelwyn Sylvia Arthur-Jones, daughter of the well-known dramatist, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. M'Donnell is fruit-farming in British Columbia, and he and his bride are to settle down there. When the marriage took place Miss Jones was playing at Chicago, and as she did not wish to break her engagement the pair were quietly married at Evansville, she returning to the stage and Mr. M'Donnell going to Canada on business.

THE BY-ELECTION RESULTS.

CLAIMS OF RIVAL PARTIES.

LIBERALS RETAIN POPLAR.

MR. C. F. G. MASTERMAN'S POSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 34.

The last two by-elections are hailed by the journals of both Parties as a victory, Unionists declaring that they show that the position of the Government has been undermined and that the reduction in the Liberal majority in the Poplar constituency is a crushing blow to the Ministerial Party far beyond Unionists' hopes. The Liberals regard the results as a vote of continued confidence in the Government. They dwell upon the increase in the Liberal votes and consider that in view of the support accorded to the Labour candidate on the first occasion on which that party has invaded Poplar the outcome in that constituency was most creditable.

One journal points out that many Conservatives in the past supported Mr. Buxton on account of his personal popularity and that this was the cause of the increase in yesterday's Unionist vote.—Reuter.

POPLAR BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Polling is in progress at Poplar and considerable excitement prevails. Sir Mathew Wilson is assisting the Unionist candidate.

LATER.

The result was declared as follows :—

Yoo (Liberal)	3,548
Clark (Unionist)	3,270
Jones (Labour)	892
Liberal majority	278

No CHANGE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George is better and has motored to Walton Heath for the week-end.—Reuter.

MR. MASTERMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Mr. Masterman is suffering from an attack of gastritis and will take a long rest. It is pointed out that it is not necessary that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster shall be a member of the House of Commons.

Sir Thomas Roe says he does not intend to resign his seat for Derby.—Reuter.

OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT AS TO NEW RULES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question put by Colonel Yate regarding officers in the Indian Army, Mr. Montagu said seconds in command and officers of any regimental grade who may be required or permitted to vacate their appointments under the new rules will receive compensation by being given permission to serve on for full pension upon the same terms as under the old rules.

Colonel Yate asked whether in the event of such compensation being considered unsatisfactory, Government would consider the question of exempting seconds in command from the operation of the rule. Mr. Montagu replied that if Colonel Yate would formulate further representations in the matter, the Secretary of State would carefully consider them.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The *Pioneer* understands that a considerable number of British officers in Indian Cavalry Regiments who are affected by the new rules regulating the tenure of command are about to submit memorials to the Secretary of State through the usual channels.

EXPORT OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM.

TO BE PARTIALLY PROHIBITED

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.

A Bill has been introduced into the Dominion House of Commons granting the Government power to prohibit the export of crude and partly manufactured petroleum. The Premier said the Bill had been introduced as the result of representations to the Government regarding the possibility of circumstances arising when it would be necessary to preserve oil for use in the defence of the Empire.

LATER.

In introducing the Bill empowering the Government to prohibit the export of petroleum, the Premier stated that the power would not be exercised for commercial purposes.—Reuter.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

HONOUR FOR LADY IN INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The *London Gazette* announces that the King has conferred the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Eleanor Kelly, Superintendent of the Military Nursing Service in India, in recognition of her special devotion and competence.—Reuter.

BRITISH MILITARY AVIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Supplementary Army Estimates include the provision of £216,000 for aviation.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

BUILDING POLICY MUST GO ON.

EMPHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.

In the course of the debate on the Navy Estimates in the Reichstag, Herr Bassermann said that though Anglo-German relations had improved an Alliance must remain a beautiful dream. Germany must not allow her building programme to be disturbed.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, declared that stronger naval representation abroad was not only a political and economic necessity, but it was also a military necessity. The number of ships which, according to the Navy Law, should be serving in foreign waters had not nearly been reached. It would be their aim in the next few years to reach that number.

Admiral von Tirpitz was firmly convinced that the whole German people realised the political necessity of giving effect to the existing Navy Law.—Reuter.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Feb. 4 a careful and well-considered statement on Anglo-German relations was made by the Foreign Secretary Herr von Jagow, and Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz discussed German naval policy. There is reason to suppose that Herr von Jagow's statement had been submitted to, and carefully considered by, the Emperor William. The proceedings are most significant. As regards Anglo-German relations the report will speak for itself. As regards naval policy it looks as if evecy effort is being made, and will be made, to sterilize the rivalry with Great Britain and to shift the scene of action, or rather the arguments for eventual expansion, from the North Sea to the Baltic. To all appearances we are now going to hear a great deal more about the naval strength of Russia, and, to a minor extent of France, than about the naval strength of Great Britain. That is at any rate the tendency.

The occasion of the debate, wired the correspondent of the *Times*, was the review of the Navy Estimates in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag before they are reported to the House for the second reading. It will be remembered that the proceedings of the Budget Committee are private, and the only reports of them ever issued are semi-official or supervised Press summaries, the exact responsibility for which it is impossible to determine.

A COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES.

Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz said that the ratio of 16 to 10 offered by Great Britain was still acceptable to Germany. On the other hand, "the idea of a holiday year which had only been mentioned on the occasion of an election speech" could not be realized. The Grand-Admiral "insisted that positive proposals had not yet reached Germany. If they did they would certainly be examined with good will." Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz then argued that the naval estimats of foreign Powers had grown much more rapidly than the German Navy estimates. He is made to say that during the last five years naval expenditure has been increased as follows:—In Germany by £2,750,000; in Great Britain, "which at the beginning of the period already had a Navy twice as strong as the German Navy," by £10,800,000, or four times the German increase, and this apart from the "expected supplementary estimate of about £3,000,000"; in France by £6,700,000 or two-and-one-half times the German increase; in Russia by £15,000,000, or five-and-one-half times the German increase, "and this almost exclusively for the Baltic Fleet."

THE STATEMENT BY HERR VON JAGOW.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, followed, and said that the present German relationship to Great Britain could be described as a really good one *cum grano salis*. The relief of tension and the *rapprochement* were making progress. The relationship between the two Governments was one of thorough mutual confidence. Public opinion was thoroughly different from what it had been some years ago. In both countries there had been an increasing feeling that they could co-operate and work side by side on many points and in many questions, and that their interests met in many respects. The events in the Balkans and the negotiations in London had contributed much to this result, and people in Great Britain had been able to convince themselves that Germany was not pursuing any agressive policy. According to the report, Herr von Jagow—presumably in answer to a question—confirmed the fact that "official proposals" for a holiday year in shipbuilding have not reached the German Government. It seemed to him, moreover, difficult to find a way for the realization of Mr. Churchill's proposal, which, as far as he knew, had not awakened any very lively echo in the public opinion of Great Britain herself.

CORONATION OF NEW RULER OF ABYSSINIA.

NAPLES, Feb. 21.

A despatch from Adis Abeba says that all the chiefs who are journeying to the capital for the coronation have been ordered to suspend their march owing to the scarcity of corn. The presence of large bodies of soldiers in Adis Abeba would have caused famine. The coronation will not be held until the period of mourning for the late Emperor Menelik has expired.—Reuter.

SHIPPING WAR ENDED.

LISBON, Feb. 21.

Negotiations carried on in London between the Hamburg-America and the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Companies for the settlement of their differences have been successfully concluded.—Reuter.

THE DRINK EVIL IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.

The Imperial Council has resolved to institute lectures in schools on the lamentable results of alcoholism.—Reuter.

BISLEY DISPUTE.

POSTPONEMENT OF NEW RULES.

THE CHANGES PROPOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Colonel Seely has agreed to the postponement of the new conditions in the Bisley shooting meeting, laid down by the War Office, until 1915.—Reuter.

The new programme for the Bisley meeting was drawn up after prolonged negotiations between the National Rifle Association and the War Office. Its conditions are designed to foster the more advanced form of rifle shooting to which it is now recognized that bull's-eye firing at fixed ranges is but the preliminary. The new methods do not lend themselves to individual competition in quite the same way as the old, and a long controversy between the N. R. A. and the War Office has preceded their introduction.

The dispute only terminated when the Army Council intimated that no more assistance would be given to the Bisley meeting unless the Territorial competitions were conducted in accordance with the Musketry Regulations. The council of the N.R.A. had no option but to agree, but strong representations on their part led to important modifications in the draft proposals.

The programme which was then drawn up is thus described by the Bisley correspondent of the *Times* :—All Territorial competitions, which will be fired in accordance with War Office requirements, will take place during the first week of the meeting, while "All Comers," competitions, which will be shot for under similar general conditions to those of last year, will take place during the second week. The first week will also include the schoolboy events, the team competitions in which Regulars usually take part, the match rifle shoots, and the small bore meeting. The general conditions for Territorial competitions include the use of the Government rifle with sights as issued, loading from the magazine, service targets up to and including 600 yards, and a time limit. The special conditions of some of the principal events will be as follows:—

The King's—First stage, 10 rounds deliberate at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Second stage, 5 rounds deliberate, 10 rounds rapid, and 5 rounds snap at 300 yards. Third stage, 15 rounds at short distances at disappearing targets.

St. George's—First stage 5 rounds deliberate at 500 and 600 yards. Second stage 5 rounds snap at 200 yards and 5 rounds rapid at 500 yards.

Territorial Aggregate.—To include the first stages of the King's, Queen Mary's, and St. George's.

ALL COMERS' COMPETITIONS.

The "All Comers'" events and the big team shoots, such as the Kolapore, Mackinnon, etc., take place during the second week under the following general conditions :—Rifles, sights, and slings to be as last year with figure targets up to 500 yards and over that distance bull's eye targets, and in squadded competitions there will be a time limit of 30 seconds from the time the target is clear. Otherwise the conditions will be much the same as before, while a new event called the "Imperial" on much the same lines as last year's King's will be open to all British subjects.

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

BRITISH SUBJECT EXECUTED BY GENERAL VILLA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A sensation has been caused by the news received from the American Consul at Juarez reporting that General Villa has executed a wealthy British rancher named Benton who had been court-martialled and found guilty of complicity in a plot against Villa's life.

The Consul's report says that he was executed by a firing party on Wednesday night.—Reuter

THE LATE MR. BENTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Bryan, United States Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has given orders for an investigation to be made into the killing of Mr. Benton.

PARTICULARS OF HIS OFFENCE AND EXECUTION.

EL PASO (TEXAS), Feb. 21.

Intense indignation has been aroused at the execution of Mr. Benton. Mr. Benton, who was a Scotsman, left Juarez on Tuesday morning, saying that he was going to tell General Villa what he thought of him in connection with the looting of his (Mr. Benton's) ranch.

The court-martial convicted him of conspiracy and insult against General Villa. He was shot the same day. A mass meeting of protest has been summoned at El Paso.

MEXICAN FEARS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The execution of Mr. Benton has revived fears in Mexico that Great Britain will force the United States to intervene.

It is understood that Mr. Benton has two cousins in the British Army, officers in the engineers and the artillery. He is also said to be brother of Sir John Benton, late of the India Public Works Department.—Reuter.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

1,300 PEOPLE SLAIN BY "WHITE WOLF'S" BANDITS.

PEKIN, Feb. 21.

A party of "White Wolf's" bandits have massacred 1,300 people and have sacked Liuanchow in the province of Anhwei. Twenty-five thousand troops are now converging on "White Wolf's" stronghold, where 2,000 bandits, armed with a thousand modern rifles, are assembled. The troops are evincing a strong disinclination to come to close quarters.—Reuter

PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Colonel Goethals, Governor of Panama Canal, predicts that merchant shipping will be able to pass through the canal by July 1.—Reuter.

CHANGING BOMBAY.

EXPENDITURE ON IMPROVEMENTS.

MAMMOTH SCHEMES.

TWELVE MILLION STERLING INVOLVED.

(SPECIAL TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE").

There is no city in the world, probably, in which such huge public works are being undertaken at one time, and in which so much public money is being spent on improvements, as Bombay to-day. The Corporation, the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the railways have all embarked on schemes designed to make Bombay a bigger, brighter and better city to live in; a city of wide streets and open spaces, thoroughly healthy, fully provided with all the amenities of present-day civilisation, and, to look on the utilitarian side, equipped with every facility for dealing with an ever-increasing volume of trade.

From time to time in the newspapers there appear accounts of new schemes sanctioned by one or other of the bodies named, involving the expenditure of lakhs of rupees, and anyone who has given a moment's consideration to the subject must have realised that a very large amount of money is being spent on public undertakings in this city. When one goes fully into the question, however, and totals up the amounts being spent by our public bodies, the resultant figures are astounding. The bare totals of the sums sanctioned and being spent by the Port and Improvement Trusts, and the Corporation, speak for themselves. They are :—

	Crores of rupees
Port Trust	10
Improvement Trust ...	5
Corporation	2
	17

These figures, which are, of course, approximate, will perhaps be better grasped and understood when turned into English currency, in which they are the equivalent of a sum of nearly 12 million pounds sterling. And this stupendous amount does not represent all that is being spent in the effort to improve Bombay as a city and a commercial centre, for they leave out of account altogether the railways, on which another huge sum is being expended. The G. I. P. railway authorities are engaged on schemes in and around Bombay which involve an outlay of four crores of rupees, while they have in hand bigger schemes throughout the system which will bring the total amount to be spent up to, roughly, eleven and three-quarter crores, or over seven million sterling. These projects, and the schemes being undertaken by the B. B. & C. I. railway, must, however, be dealt with in a future article.

TWO QUESTIONS.

The ordinary man, accustomed in his daily work to deal and think in rupees, and to consider a lakh a rather large amount, will find it difficult to realise exactly what these tremendous figures mean, and he will probably ask himself, when he has come to some realisation of them, two questions. The first will be why all these great works should have had to be taken up at one time; and the second, whether the city is likely to get good value for the money which is being so lavishly spent.

The first question is one which is rather difficult to answer. The average man will argue that these works have not all become necessary at once, and, that being so, that those entrusted with the administration of this city in days gone by have been guilty of sins of omission in that they did not take them up earlier. But it would not be quite fair to the public bodies of former days to put it quite so bluntly as that. The trade of the city and port has grown so enormously and so quickly that it has been almost impossible to keep pace with it—and one can say this without in any way taking up the position of apologist-in-ordinary to the powers that be. Twenty years ago no one would have dreamed that the port would grow to such an extent that the new dock which is now nearing completion would be so urgently required long before it could be built. And with this rapid expansion of the sea-borne trade of the city has come a largely increased population, and the consequent necessity for opening up the city, for wider roads, more open spaces, and greatly improved water and drainage systems. The Municipality of to-day has had to suffer for the sins of its predecessors, but there is no doubt that for some time past there has been a progressive element on the Corporation which is sincerely desirous of repairing the faults of those who reigned in days of old. The schemes which have been sanctioned comparatively recently show this plainly.

GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY.

The second question will probably be answered by an emphatic 'yes' by all who ponder for a while on the various schemes on which money is being spent. Take the port development project, for instance. These works were commenced in 1905, and should have been completed in 1910 or 1911, but the delays which seem almost inevitable in big undertakings of this character have occurred, and the new dock will not be opened until next month. That it is urgently needed is apparent to the most casual visitor who observes the crowded condition of the docks, and who knows that there are always ships waiting outside for an empty berth. In the years that have passed since 1905, when His Majesty the King, as Prince of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the new dock, the trade of Bombay has expanded in a truly astonishing manner; and the indications are that as soon as the development scheme, of which the Alexandra Dock is but a part, is completed, the Port Trust will find that the facilities provided under that scheme are only just sufficient for the requirements of the port, and will have to embark on still another dock and development project.

THE PORT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Much has been written from time to time about the new dock and its equipment, and it will suffice here to give the briefest details of the work. The Alexandra Dock will have a water area in the basin and the two bays of about fifty acres, and the quay accommodation will be about three miles. There are sheds all round, innumerable derricks for working cargo, and a railway running alongside the quay for direct shipment. Eventually, when the whole scheme is completed, the mail steamers will be run alongside the quay at the Alexandra Dock, and mails and passengers will be landed there. The railway will run right on to the quay, and passengers and mails for all parts of India will be transhipped direct from the steamer to the train, as they are now at Folkestone, Dover, and other channel ports. Thus will be remedied what has been for years a standing reproach to Bombay, and one which was not undeserved. Then a part of this scheme is the Hughes Dry Dock, which will be, it is believed, the second largest in the world—1,000 ft. long by 100 feet wide. It will be big enough to take the largest vessels afloat, and the first vessel to use it will be the battleship Swiftsure. The other parts of the scheme of port development have already been detailed from time to time and need not be gone into here. All that one need say is that everyone is agreed that the work when completed will be worth every penny of the six-and-a half million pounds sterling which it will have cost.

MAMMOTH IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Let us turn now for a moment to a consideration of the Improvement Trust, and the mammoth schemes upon which it is engaged. The Improvement Trust is one of those bodies which works more for posterity than for the present generation; and because its schemes are mostly so big that a year sees little appreciable progress made—which is only to be expected when most of the projects take twenty years or more to complete—the Trust is often the butt of much undeserved criticism and, sometimes, abuse. The figure, given in the statement set out above is for the total ultimate maximum expenditure on the various schemes, and a good deal of the money laid out on them will come back to the Trust in the shape of recoupments from plots of land leased or sold for building and other purposes. But still the money is being spent, and in 1930, when all the schemes are expected to be completed, the various districts with which they deal will be properly opened up and developed, overcrowded and insanitary areas will have been swept away, and Bombay will be a cleaner and a healthier city in consequence.

One of the biggest projects is that known as the Dadar-Matunga street scheme, under which a huge piece of low-lying ground is being filled up, laid out as building plots, and streets made. The cost of the scheme, which is to be completed by 1930, is put at over 62 lakhs, but the recoupment from leased plots is expected to bring the actual cost to slightly over 21 lakhs. Another scheme to fill up low-lying fields is the Sion-Matunga scheme, which will cost nearly 76½ lakhs, but after recoupment the actual cost will be nearly 34 lakhs. The Naoroji Hill improvement scheme, which is designed to improve the locality generally by opening out proper roads, and in other ways, is to be completed in 1927. The cost will be Rs. 72,83,000, but the great proportion of this will be recouped, the actual cost of the project being finally reduced to Rs. 16,37,000.

Two of the other schemes which are to cost a large amount of money, are in connection with the great Eastern Avenue, to be known as Kingsway. The first of these is the Parel-street scheme, which is to cost 60 lakhs, to be reduced by recoupment to Rs. 38,28,000; and the other is for the construction of Sydenham road. This latter is to be taken up in blocks, and will not be completed until 1928. It will cost Rs. 1,68,70,000, but there will be a return of nearly a crore in recoupment, the ultimate actual cost being Rs. 75,64,000. The East Agripada scheme provides for the construction of smaller streets and the general improvement of the locality, and will cost 46 lakhs, to be reduced by recoupment to Rs. 26,43,000, while the other scheme which the Trust has in hand is quite a small one dealing with the extension westward of Souter-street.

When all these projects are completed a great deal of land will come into the market for building purposes, and the pressure of space in the centre of the city will be removed very considerably.

CORPORATION UNDERTAKINGS.

To deal now with the way in which the Corporation is fulfilling its trust to the public. The Corporation is a body which has only a limited income to work on, and it has of necessity to "gang warily," and to see that its expenditure does not exceed its income. Amongst the works on which it has spent a large amount of money of late years, in conjunction with the railways, are bridges over the railway lines which when completed, will do away with the dangerous level crossings that have been the only means of communication between the two sides of the line for so many years. The arrangement in connection with these bridges, as a rule, is that the railway builds the bridge itself and maintains it afterwards, while the Corporation acquires the land and constructs and maintains the approaches. Four bridges—at Elphinstone-road, Curry-road, Clerk-road and Delisle-road—are at present in course of construction, and they will cost the Corporation slightly over 24 lakhs of rupees.

A good and sufficient supply of water is the greatest desideratum in any city or town, and this Bombay does not possess to-day. The water is good, certainly, but there is by no means enough of it, and one crore of rupees is being spent on increasing the quantity. The main to Tansa is being duplicated, and other contingent works will bring the cost of this undertaking up to 70 lakhs of rupees, and another 30 lakhs will be spent subsequently on further works designed to give the city a full and continuous supply of water. The work will, it is hoped, be finished by the cold weather of 1915, and thereafter there will be no necessity for the bitter complaints of shortage of water for domestic and industrial purposes, and for street watering, of which there have been so many of late.

Then there is the drainage scheme. That the officials were ready and anxious to get on with this is evident from the fact that the sea outfall scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation one day and work was started the next. The new pumping station at Love Grove, which has cost 30 lakhs, is almost ready for operation, and so rapid is the progress being made with the first section of the deep sea outfall that it will be brought into use before this year's monsoon, while it is hoped the rest of the outfall will be completed by the end of the next cold weather. The new pumping machinery at Love Grove, which is capable of pumping 45 million gallons of sewage a day out to sea, will be in working order by April 1. The deep sea outfall is to cost over 20 lakhs.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE.

In addition to this and to the important schemes for the completion of house drainage connections, for the sewerage of the Elphinstone district, and for relieving the surcharging of sewers (which together will cost over 30 lakhs) there is a project for diverting the storm water drains from Love Grove to Worli. At the Worli outfall it is proposed to erect a very large pumping station so as to be able to control the storm water system. The scheme for this new pumping station—which is expected to cost £89,000—has not yet been sanctioned by the Corporation, but if it is carried out the big storm water storage reservoir at the flats will be available to be filled up and used for building purposes.

These are only a few of the important schemes on which the Corporation is engaged, and they must be followed by other and even bigger projects as time goes on. The Development Committee have not yet concluded their sittings, but when their report is published, it will be the prelude to a period of even greater activity than the present. Sufficient has been written to show that steps are being taken to the end that Bombay shall be made a more worthy city to be the gateway to this great land of ours.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

FOURTEEN LIFEBOATMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A Norwegian schooner has gone ashore on Saltee Islands, off the coast of Wexford. The Fethard lifeboat, which went to her assistance, has been lost and another stove in, the crew going on board the schooner.

It is feared that there has been heavy loss of life.

A Wexford tug with lifeboat and the Kilmore lifeboat have gone to the rescue.

LATER.

Fourteen men of the Fethard lifeboat were drowned in the disaster. All the Norwegians were saved.—Reuter.

COMMAND OF TROOPS IN SIERRA LEONE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Major-General J. F. Daniell, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed to command the troops in Sierra Leone.—Reuter.

AMAZING TRAIN ROBBERY.

BIRMINGHAM (ALABAMA), Feb. 21.

Bloodhounds are tracking three robbers who held up the New Orleans Limited Express near here. They stole 40,000 dollars from the mail-bags and escaped on the locomotive which they uncoupled.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN COUNT'S TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The trial of Count Mielezynski opened to day, and is being held with closed doors. The Count presented the most dejected appearance.—Reuter.

CAPT. BUTTERWORTH'S MURDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.

The British Embassy has been informed that the Arab crew of the motor barge, of which Captain Butterworth, who was recently, murdered was master, have been arrested. The motive of the murder was apparently robbery.—Reuter.

THE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Russians, whose casualties are estimated at one hundred, abandoned their position at Dehardja last night. The gendarmes are preparing to pursue them.—Reuter.

THE GLASGOW DISASTER.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Another death has occurred at Ardeer.

The explosion was terrific. It shook the neighbourhood and the noise could be heard forty miles away. Immediately afterwards a small sample magazine blew up.—Reuter.

LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.

Employers are successfully running eleven meat depots, themselves performing all the work. Militant unionists are talking of a general strike. Iron-workers have struck for an increase in wages, although they are working under conditions established under an award. All the big engineering works are idle.—Reuter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

Mr. C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner in the room of Mr. I. G. Lloyd, I. C. S., going on leave.

Mr. P. C. Fogarty, I. C. S., acts as Assistant Secretary in the room of Mr. Cooper.

Captain H. S. Pripson, I. M. S., is appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE STACKHOUSE EXPEDITION.

ITS PURPOSES AND PLANS.

TO START FROM LONDON BRIDGE IN AUGUST.

An article fully describing the plans and objects of the Stackhouse expedition, for service with which two Indian marine officers have been selected, is published by the *Times*. The appointment of the officers is subject to the sanction of the Government of India, but this has not yet been gazetted.

The main purpose of the British Antarctic expedition, 1914, which is being organized by Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse, F.R.G.S., is to determine the coast line of King Edward VII. Land on one side of the Antarctic circle and Graham Land on the other. Between these two sections of discovered land stretches a vast and practically unexplored region. Is this intervening space land or sea forming a strait which separates King Edward VII. Land from Graham Land? Is King Edward VII. Land part of the great Antarctic continent, or is it merely a small island or group of islands set in the frozen sea?

These are the two main problems that the expedition will endeavour to solve. The existence of Graham Land, and of Coats Land, Enderby Land, and Kemp Land on the Atlantic border of the Great Ice Barrier, as well as the discovery of land south of a small bay 77 deg., 48 min. south and 34 deg. 39 min. west by Lieutenant Filchner in the German Expedition of 1911, support the continental theory. On the other hand, the great area of pack ice massed on the north and west coasts of King Edward VII. Land points, Mr. Stackhouse suggests, to the drift of ice northward from the Weddell sea to the Ross Sea, presumably through a strait separating King Edward VII. Land from Graham Land. In exploring this region, Mr. Stackhouse stated the operations of the expedition will be carried on in the most southerly of British possessions for the whole region between meridian 20 deg. west and the meridian 80 deg. west is British territory. The information which they will be able to obtain as to harbours, whaling stations and sealing grounds will be of great service to the whaling industry of the Falkland Islands.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE.

Arrangements are being made for the expedition to leave London on Saturday, August 1, in the Discovery, Captain Scott's old ship. The Discovery is now lying in the South-West Indian Dock, where she will be thoroughly refitted. It is hoped that she will be able to start from London Bridge, so that the public may have an opportunity of giving the expedition a thoroughly British "send-off." The officers and crew will number 25. There will be in addition about five scientists attached to the expedition, and several of the ship's officers will also undertake scientific observations. Mr. Stackhouse has made a number of appointments to his navigating and scientific staff. Lieutenant A. E. Harbord, R.N., who has been lent by the Admiralty, will command the Discovery. The first officer will be Lieutenant Richard H. Garstin, of the Royal Indian Marine, lieutenant in the Northbrook. The navigating officer will be Lieutenant R. Beatty of the same service. Chief Petty Officer Tom Creen, who sailed with Scott in the Discovery and the Terra Nova, will probably be the boatswain. Several members of the scientific staff have already been appointed. These include Lord Congleton, of the Grenadier Guards, who is a fully qualified surveyor. The Master of Sempill, only son of Lord Sempill, will be in charge of the meteorological department, the electrical plant, and the motor-boat and aeroplane engines. The Master of Sempill is a first-class mechanic, who has served two years in a large motor-car works, and meteorology has been his hobby. Another officer lent by the Admiralty is Captain A. S. Cantrell, R.M.A., who will act as surveyor. Mr. W. H. Stewart Garnett, an expert ski-er and a qualified marine engineer, and Mr. D. Hector Pearson, an officer in the Essex Territorials, will also join the staff as surveyors.

Mr. Stackhouse will join the ship at Cape Town, but in order to save expense all the officers and other members of the expedition will sail in the Discovery from London. Moreover, all the officers and scientists will give their services gratuitously. The expedition will be away for three or four years. The estimated cost is £25,000, and for that sum Mr. Stackhouse relies entirely upon public subscriptions.

THE JOURNEY TO THE ANTARCTIC.

From Cape Town, where the scientific instruments will be finally tested, the Discovery will sail to the Falkland Islands, a distance of about 5,000 miles. Deep-sea soundings, which will have considerable hydrographical value, will be taken in these little-frequented seas. On the way the Discovery will visit Bonvet Island. She will also visit the Sandwich group and ascertain the actual number of islands contained in it. The Falkland Islands will be reached about December 1, 1915, and after taking in extra stores the Discovery will set sail for the Antarctic. A party of about 15 will be landed on the eastern coast of Graham Land, where they will remain for 12 or 14 months. They will have with them an aeroplane for photographic survey work. After landing the party the Discovery will proceed south and east, hugging the coast as much as the ice will permit, and a running survey will be made. If the meridian 20 deg. west is reached, the Discovery will then return and winter, not later than February 14, 1916, at a point about midway between Coats Land and Graham Land.

The Discovery will return to Graham Land in December, 1916, and pick up the party left there. She will then sail for Deception Island, a whaling station, to reprovision and to send home mails. She will then proceed along the west coast of Graham Land, past Charcot Land, and go into winter quarters before February 15, 1916. During that autumn sledge parties will explore the region between Graham Land and King Edward VII. Land, and endeavour to determine the coast-line. In the spring a sledge party will be sent over the ice to King Edward VII. Land, and about December, 1916 the Discovery will sail round to the Bay of Whales to meet them. It is expected that the expedition will reach London in August or September, 1917.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

THE POONA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

SHOULD IT BE TRANSFERRED?

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday when the inquiry into the Public Works Department was taken up. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Fisher were absent.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, was the first witness examined. In reply to the President he said that he did not know the constitution of the Committee which selected recruits in England, but he desired that members of the Public Works Department should be appointed to the Committee to indicate the class of men required for India. These men might be men gone to England on leave or retired officers. The system of recruitment to the Provincial Service as done at present was satisfactory, except in regard to the promotion of the upper subordinates who should be promoted at an earlier age. The average seniority of men promoted from the upper subordinate ranks was fifteen years and he would like to see it reduced to eight. He would for that purpose select more capable men from among them, and place them over the heads of others. It would be beneficial to the service if now and then they got recruits from the Royal Engineers. They had two men recently from the Royal Engineers. There was no difficulty about their seniority as they calculated seniority from the date on which they entered the Department. If the Royal Engineers entered the service fairly young there was no hardship to them whatever. As regards temporary engineers they had about 30 men in this class. They had not made any temporary engineers permanent. These men were recruited for temporary work.

They had ten temporary engineers, who had served for five years continuously. He would not like to employ these temporary officers permanently, and place them at the bottom of the list.

LARGE WORKS CONTRACTED OUT.

They asked for an increase in the cadre for maintenance and construction works. They employed their permanent men on construction work and temporary men were employed for maintenance work. If the building work was given to private enterprise that would entail a reduction in the permanent staff. He considered the giving of construction work to private enterprise would cause an increase of cost. The reason for this was that when a large work was carried on by their own staff they devoted their time not only to that particular work but for other minor work as well. He admitted that it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the country if they could encourage private enterprise to take up such work.

He considered that the Presidency allowance which they claimed and which the Government had declined to give was a just claim and he further said that the superintending engineers should also be given an allowance.

He did not consider that the engineers for India should necessarily have European training so long as they had the Imperial and Provincial branches on the service. It could not be said that there was any considerable feeling between the Imperial and Provincial Services, but the former might have some feeling of superiority. That did not create any difficulty in the recruitment for the Provincial Service.

To Lord Ronaldshay, witness said that whenever they found any necessity for an increase in the cadre they could recruit either the Royal Engineers or private engineers. The extra pay allowed to the Imperial Service should be considered as a foreign service allowance and compensation for the expenses incurred for training in a foreign country than as additional pay for greater efficiency.

THE POONA COLLEGE.

To Mr. Sly, witness said that they gave construction work to private contractors. In the districts also there were men who could take up large contracts. He said that it was better to select young men as recruits for the subordinate service. In regard to the proposal for a central college at Simla for the training of engineers he said that they had a college at Poona which was a very efficient one, and was being improved, and it would be a disadvantage to this Presidency and a pity if that college had to be removed to Simla. He considered that a training for five years was necessary for recruits instead of three years.

To Mr. Madge, he stated that when he said that he spoke against giving the construction work to private enterprise it was because he thought that the contracts would be given to big European firms. He was not against giving encouragement to private enterprise, the Department was, in fact, getting a good deal of work done through private agencies.

Mr. Abdul Rahim pointed out that a table submitted to them showed that 32 Europeans and 5 Indians retired from the service after 20 years' service, and the number of retirements after 55 years and over was 20 Europeans and 15 Indians. Witness admitted that the Europeans had the option of retiring after 20 years' experience. He admitted also that a few of Europeans retired before their time. Mr. Rahim then asked what the inference was.

EXAMINED IN CAMERA.

The Chairman said the witness might be examined afterwards on that point and was examined *in camera*.

Sir Valentine Chirol asked whether it was absolutely necessary that the Department should not give out the construction of buildings to private enterprise, and witness said it was.

Sir Valentine Chirol :—Is it because the design of the P. W. D. has been an invariable success?

Witness :—We have several consulting architects and we take their opinion in large works.

Sir Valentine Chirol :—And do you suggest that the works of the Public Works Department have been so conspicuously successful as that they should not call for designs from private sources, and that they should take a monopoly. ?

Witness said that if they called for designs from outside they might get some better designs, but in many cases the cost might rise. He then said that he objected to giving works only to large European firms. He would give work of construction to local contractors to a large extent. He agreed with the opinion that work might be given out if it was found that it could be more efficiently and cheaply carried out by European or local contractors.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, he said there might be cases in which men who did not get in the 10 per cent. selected in India had gone to England and got themselves selected for a higher appointment than men who were more efficient than themselves. The fact that an Indian had his training in Europe was no guarantee that he was more efficient that one trained in India. It was a fact that temporary hands claimed more salary. They could leave at a month's notice. An officer in the Provincial Service could not leave the service for higher pay outside, because he would lose the pension.

In reply to Mr. Advani, (co-opted member) he said that the engineers who came out from England had not the facilities to learn the vernaculars, and they ought to be sent to one of the headquarters at Bombay, Poona or Karachi for a period of three months to study the vernaculars. The number of Indians who got admission into the service at the time of the previous Public Service Commission was 71 to 100 recruited in England, but now it had been reduced to 31.

PROMOTION TO IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Mr. T. V. Agashe, representative of the Imperial engineers, said that there should be no distinction as between the Imperial and Provincial Services. The admission of Indians should not be limited to ten per cent. The Indians in the service were steadily increasing. He advocated an open competition in England, as otherwise Indians would not get entrance to the service. He said that a man in the Provincial Service should be taken to the Imperial Service after a service of 10 years. He might be sent to England to see in what way works were being carried on there, and get a wider view of his subject.

The Chairman asked whether he would not give to the European something in excess of his market value at Home, for coming out here. Witness said that both Indians and Europeans should be given the same pay, because they did the same sort of work and occupied the same positions. There was keen competition for the appointments. The pay of the Provincial Service in the Public Works Department compared favourably with that given to the other Provincial officers. The discontent would continue if they did not get increased pay. He would not promote upper subordinate men to the higher services, because they would come to the Department at an advanced age.

Sir Valentine Chirol asked whether from the point of view of the Indian taxpayer it was right that he should be made to pay more than the legitimate market rate.

Witness said that so far as the market rate was concerned, there was one engineer who resigned his post to take up private work and was earning more.

Sir Valentine Chirol :—Then that would be the proper remedy for Indian engineers, to resign their appointments.

Witness :—Yes.

INDIAN VERNACULARS.

Mr. K. S. F. Framji was next examined as a representative of the Provincial engineers. He admitted that there was keen competition for appointment. But he did not admit that it indicated that the pay was sufficient. If the distinction between the Imperial Provincial Services could not be dispensed with the best alternative to remove the discontent would be to make the additional salary paid to the Imperial Service a foreign allowance. He said that comparing the courses of instruction in the English colleges and the colleges at Poona and Roorki he found that the courses in hydraulics and irrigation and Indian architecture was better taught in the Indian colleges. But he could not say whether the engineers who had come from Home were inferior to the Indian engineers or whether they were found wanting in their work.

To Lord Ronaldshay, witness said that he would make one of the Indian vernaculars a subject for the competition he proposed for the selection. That would be a minor subject in the curriculum and would not put an English engineer to any great difficulty.

To Mr. Sly, witness said that the man who came out first in the examination in Poona College had the option of getting an appointment. The other men might get appointments in the upper subordinate service. There was no case in which a man had refused to accept an appointment. The men who came to the Poona College were in respect of general education above the average.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, he said that there was discontent regarding the pay of the officers and it would not be removed if the salary of the Imperial Service men were reduced. They demanded higher pay. He was not aware that the pay of the Provincial Service men was almost on the same scale as that of engineers in England.

THE COLLEGE COURSE.

Mr. H. N. Allen, Principal of the Poona Engineering College, was next examined. He said they admitted students who had a fairly high knowledge of mathematics and physics. Their course was for three years, but those who intended to go as civil engineers stayed for a fourth year. He suggested a fourth year course so as to give a little more practical training. He would have direct recruitment for the Provincial Service. Regarding the question of a central college for India, witness said that there was enough room for a college in Bombay as it not only supplied engineers for the Bombay presidency, but also for the Central Provinces and several Native States. He admitted there might be one college for the superior service and another for the subordinate service.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, he said that they took one apprentice every year. These men had never been turned out.

To Mr. Rahim, he said that the Mahomedan students were not numerous. There were only two who joined the college last year.

LAND REVENUE CODE.

AN AMENDING BILL.

The text of a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code has been published.

It is proposed to affect two amendments in the chapter of the Land Revenue Code dealing with superior and inferior holders. The first is an amendment in section 84 of the Act allowing an annual tenancy to be terminated without notice where there is repudiation of the landlord's title. The District Judge, Kanara, pointed out in his judgment in appeal No. 3 of 1911 that for want of the saving clause now inserted he was obliged to pass an order (subsequently confirmed by the High Court) which was "dead against the equities of the case." It is stated in Government Resolution, dated the 11th August, 1882, that the intention of the second clause of section 84 is as if the words "in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary" were inserted in that clause; this, however, is not supported by the actual language of the clause.

The remainder of the Bill is on the lines of section 51 of the Agra Tenancy Act (United Provinces Act II of 1901), section 30 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and section 18 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898. The object is to secure for tenants and other inferior holders a share in the concessions granted by Government under the rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue. The chief difficulty experienced in carrying out the policy of liberal suspensions and remissions is that, though Government may grant a remission or suspension to the superior holder, the latter can recover the whole of the rent or land revenue at once from the inferior holders. The new section 84A will remedy this defect in the Act. The principle of the legislation has already been approved by the Bombay Legislative Council in section 94A of the Land Revenue Code, but the provisions contained in that section have a more limited scope than those now proposed. The conditions of Sind being different, it is not necessary that the section should apply to that province.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 21.

The most important subject discussed by the Travancore Assembly today was the expansion of the Travancore Legislative Council on the model of the British Indian Council, with powers to be given to non-officials for asking interpellations, moving resolutions, and discussing the Budget estimates of the State.

INDUSTRIAL BANK.

WINDING-UP ORDER PASSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The District Judge of Ludhiana has ordered the winding-up by the court of the Industrial Bank of India, Ltd.

APPOINTMENT FOR BOMBAY LECTURER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day a resolution was adopted appointing Mr. S. P. Agharkar, late lecturer in botany and zoology, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to the Dr. Rash Behary Ghose Professorship of Botany for a term of seven years on condition that he spends the first two years in a university or universities outside British India as the board of management may determine.

SIR ALFRED BOURNE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

After a service of twenty-eight years the Hon. Sir Alfred Bourne, K. C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, hands over charge to-day and proceeds Home on leave prior to retirement. He arrived in Madras in January 1886 as Professor of Biology in the Presidency College and continued to hold that post until his appointment as Director of Public Instruction in November 1903.

Mr. J. H. Stone, C. I. E., succeeds Sir Alfred Bourne as Director of Public Instruction.

EARTHQUAKE IN SIMLA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb 21.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Simla at 9-16 last night.

The death has occurred, at the age of 67, of Mr. James Roberts, formerly locomotive superintendent of the Caledonian Railway Company at Polmadie, Glasgow, retiring in March, 1905, after about fifty years' service. As locomotive foreman in the service of the North British Railway Company, Mr. Roberts was on duty at Dundee on the Sunday evening when the Tay Bridge was blown down. When the alarm was raised by the signalman at the non-appearance of the train, Mr. Roberts crawled along the bridge on his hands and knees until he came to the gap in the structure. He had to crawl back to the station, and he was the first to send the news to Edinburgh and Dundee.

The County Clare Constabulary have arrested a whole family named Marrinan in connection with the murder of John Kildea, whose body was found outside their house some time ago. Kildea was a labourer and had been a visitor at the house of the Marrinans on the night of the murder. On his way home through the fields he was fired at and ran back towards the Marrinans' house. Before he could enter it he was fatally wounded. Two young men are already in custody charged with having committed the murder.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

MANAGER'S DEFENCE IN BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which S. K. Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Company (now in liquidation) is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of several Government promissory notes and a Municipal bond of the aggregate face value of Rs. 4,000, the property of Mr. Soman, a contractor.

It being alleged that the accused had pledged the securities with the Specie Bank (also in liquidation) a clerk of the latter bank's official liquidator was called to prove that the securities were pledged.

The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the accused's counsel read a long statement on his behalf. It was stated that before he became manager the complainant had an account with the bank and it was arranged that he should be allowed to overdraw on his account on the security of his fixed deposit receipt. On February 10, 1913, he was allowed an overdraft of Rs. 7,172 on a receipt of Rs. 5,000 deposited with the bank. He was allowed an overdraft of fifty per cent. more than his amount in the fixed deposit account. It was not true that the securities, the subject matter of the present charge, were kept in the bank as safe deposit. When he had deposited Rs. 4,000 as security he was entitled to draw Rs. 6,000. The money was received from the Specie Bank by Mr. B. Vaidya. The complainant was entitled to draw Rs. 6,000 and as the bank had to provide the amount they lodged the securities in another bank. At the end of September the complainant demanded his securities back and they would have been redeemed and returned, but in the mean time a rush was made owing to the failure of the People's Bank and therefore the accused's bank could not redeem the securities. It was a case for a civil court.

The hearing was adjourned.

STUDY OF SANSCRIT.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The annual convocation of Sanscrit degrees took place to-day in the Calcutta University. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided.

Diplomas were presented to the successful students by Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, who, in his address, urged that everything possible should be done towards the preservation of Sanscrit learning. During the past year the work had received substantial encouragement by endowments for advanced studies. The encouragement of Sanscrit would greatly assist in stimulating the study of the vernaculars, which had of late been remarkably vitalised by the competition of the Calcutta University. A special committee had been appointed by Government for the better organisation and co-ordination of Sanscrit studies, and a report had been drawn up and was now under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency, in a brief address in Bengali, congratulated the students and professors and said :—"My Government and myself are in entire sympathy with the Sanscrit study movement. Should the necessity arise we will be glad to help you as much as we can."

BURMA RAILWAY COLLISION.

ENGINE DRIVER TO BE PROSECUTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

In connection with the recent collision between the 255 up train to Thingongyun and the 254 down train near Stockade-road Bridge, by which one Burman was killed and several passengers slightly injured, driver Druize of the down train, is, as a result of the departmental inquiry, to be prosecuted for endangering the life and safety of others.

RICKSHAW PULLERS ON STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

Some 260 rickshaw pullers have gone on strike to-day owing to the demand made by the Amalgamated Company of Rickshaw Owners of ten annas instead of the six paid hitherto per night. A few plyers have given in to the owners and have begun plying about the town this evening.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The number under relief in the United Provinces has gone up to 30,000.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

At the Lucknow Famine Relief meeting, to-day, presided over by Mr. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner, Rs. 5,500 was subscribed, including Rs. 500 from Mr. Warburton. A similar meeting at Fyzabad realised Rs. 3,723.

The result of the poll on the General Powers Bill, which provides among other things for the purchase of Wimbledon Park estate and adjoining lands as an open space, and which the Wimbledon Town Council intends promoting in the next Session of Parliament, has been announced. In almost every particular the decisions arrived at at the town's meeting held last month were reserved, for 10 out of the 12 parts of the Bill were approved, by substantial majorities in most cases. The two parts disapproved were those relating to superannuation allowances to officials and pensions to workmen and the miscellaneous section, in which the most important clause seeks to raise the free library rate from 1d. to 1 1-2d. in the £. Of the 12,383 on the electorate only 4,921 voted.

DACCA MANŒUVRES.

BENGALIS' TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DACCA, Feb. 21.

A pretty tribute was paid this week by the people of Dacca to the popularity of the British troops who have taken part in the manœuvres. After most of the regiments had left, and when the remainder were upon the point of departure, a British lance-corporal was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the river. The body was recovered by his comrades and a military funeral took place. Word went round of what had occurred and the Bengali residents on their own accord loaded the coffin with flowers, the wreaths sent being so numerous, as completely to cover the bier.

THE BOMB CASES.

RESULTS OF HOUSE SEARCHES IN DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Another house search in connection with the recent bomb cases is reported in Calcutta and documents are said to have been seized, but no arrests] were made.

LATER,

In the Rajabazaar bomb factory case at Alipore to-day, Hironmoy Bannerjee was discharged and the other five accused were committed to the Sessions, Upendra Lal Roy under section 120 (b), I. P.C., and the other four under that section and section 4, Act VI of 1908.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

A box padded with cotton wool is reported to have been found in the course of recent house searches at Delhi and has been sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination.

LATER.

Five persons, including the teacher Amir Chand, have now been arrested in connection with the Delhi house searches, and have been produced in court and remanded.

The box padded with wool, the finding of which has already been reported, bears distinct signs of having been used as a receptacle for bombs.

LAHORE STUDENTS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The house of Lala Hanaraj, late Principal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, and now President of the College Committee, was searched by the police to-day and his son Balraj, student at the local Government College, was arrested and taken to a thana, where he has been detained in custody. Another student of the Government College, a youth named Khushi Ram, has also been arrested.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Inspector Nolini Nath Majumdar, of the special branch of the C. I. D., who resides at present in a house in Kantapookur-lane which was occupied by the late Inspector Nripendranath Ghose, the victim of the Soba Bazar tragedy, is reported to have found in a slot let into one of the masonry pillars of his house a pencilled intimation that he had been marked as the next victim to share the fate of the late Inspector.

THE FRONTIER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The *Englishman* publishes a report to the effect that the Durham Light Infantry from Nowshera has been sent to Garrison Attock and also that the Sussex Regiment, now in camp, have sent back their heavy baggage and that the First Transport Corps from Peshawar has been ordered out.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The *Bengalee* is informed, on what it claims to be a credible authority, that Dr. Deva Prosad Sarbadhicary has been offered and has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

DEATH OF A NEPAL NOBLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The death, at Mussoorie, is reported of Maharaja Deb Shamshere Jung, lately Prime Minister of Nepal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The share market was yesterday more active. Transactions included Coal shares:—Baraboni 12-10; Bengal Bhatdee 12-12; Benakuri 8-4; Bhalgora 24; Equitable 18; Gopalichuck 7-8; Lakurka 18-2; Marine 16-4; Mucheridih 5-12; Raneegunge 20-8; Alliance 35; Sejoorah 11-8; Upper Pench (fully paid) 4-10 discount.

Jute shares:—Barnagore 65; Delta (ordinary) 113; Dalhousie (pref.) 174; Kamarhatty (ordinary) 117; Standard (ordinary) 164; Union (pref.) 111.

A serious fire which caused damage to the extent of about £4,000 occurred at the Mile-end Mills in Glasgow on Saturday evening. It is suspected that it was the work of an incendiary and a man has been arrested and detained pending inquiries. The premises consist of several blocks of brick building containing large quantities of paper stock, rope, oakum, and rags.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Annual Financial statement of the Government of India is now reaching its final stage, as it will be finshed on March 3.

The *Madras Mail* understands that Mr. J. W. Bhore, I. C. S., Sub-Collector of Ganjam, will succeed Mr. A. R. Banerji when the latter relinquishes the Dewanship of Cochin early in March.

There are now over one hundred members of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles in camp at Jalpaiguri. Atrocious weather conditions prevail, says the *Statesman*. The general inspection had to be postponed on account of the rain, which flooded the encampment.

Chinathamby, who was committed to the Madras sessions on charges of cheating, falsification of accounts and misappropriation in connection with the India Burma Trading Company, has been found guilty by a jury and sentenced by Mr. Justice Wallis to one year's rigorous imprisonment. His lordship remarked that the accused was guilty of a very ingenious fraud.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanuja Chariar presided at the North Arcot District Conference, which opened at Madanapallee yesterday and delivered an address. He protested strongly against the increase of the land cess and criticised the general administration of Government which, he said, had in many departments broken down completely. He advocated the extended use of village councils and concluded by a reference to Sir John Atkinson's speech at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the subject of resettlement of the District.

The Maharaja of Patiala provided some excellent pigsticking for Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his party on Tuesday. Before lunch ten pig had been accounted for, two falling to the Lieutenant-Governor's spear. After lunch even better sport was obtained, but unfortunately the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharaja were unable to participate, affairs of State calling them back to Patiala. On Wednesday there was a parade of the State troops, followed by military sports and a polo match. Speaking at the State banquet at Patiala, the Lieut.-Governor paid a high tribute to the increasing efficiency of the administration, under the present chief, and said that the Government set a high value on its connection with the Phulkian States.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Jones, Supply and Transport Corps, on return from leave, is posted to Divisional Headquarters, Poona Division.

Captain J. S. Richardson, Royal Engineers, on transfer to the Military Works Services, is posted to the Poona Brigade.

Lieut. V. E. G. Guinness, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Quetta Civil to the Karachi District Military Works Services.

REGIMENTAL.

Royal Field Artillery.—Captain H. Denison has been transferred from 'B' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to 97th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—Major G. Meynell has been warned to embark for India to join his unit.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Captain L. G. B. Harrison, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major C. B. L. Clery transferred to the 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Lieut. R. Corbett, Royal Garrison Artillery, 6 months and 1 day, ex India, medical certificate.

Lieut.-Colonel U. W. Evans, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 7½ months, ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Brown, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. L. H. Lee, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major A. W. H. Lee, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, 4 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. C. H. Blackburn, 106th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, medical certificate.

2nd-Lieut. W. T. Howe, 2nd Battation, Somersetshire Light Infantry, 7 months, ex India, general.

Major C. R. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. B. C. T. Paget, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 8 months and 6 days, ex India, general.

Major W. E. G. Lillingston, 29th Lancers, 3 months, in India, combined.

Captain C. V. Martin, 29th Lancers, 4 months, in India, combined.

Lieut-Colonel H. P. Bell, 44th Infantry, 190 days, in and ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Widdicombe, 116th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major W. H. F. Basevi, General Staff Officer, (ii) Aden Brigade, one year, ex India, private affairs.

Major H. G. T. Costley, 44th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain G. H. I. Graham, 44th Infantry 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut. A. D. Curtis, Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. W. J. Nance, 81st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. C. A. Pogson, 117th Mahrattas, 4 months, in India, combined.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major A. P. How, 114th Mahrattas, 6 months, medical certificate.

Captain F. Miller, 108th Infantry, 3 months, medical certificate.

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Kirkwood, 94th Infantry, 3 months, medical certificate.

Lieut. H. S. Phillips, 27th Cavalry, 3 months, medical certificate.

Lieut. C. O' B. Daunt, 38th Central India Horse, 6 months, medical certificate.

The Board of Works has received permission from Glasgow Corporation to sink a trial pit at the south-east corner of Glasgow Cathedral, between two buttresses adjacent to the old well, in order to determine whether defective foundotions are the cause of fractures in the building at that corner.

RATING OF SITE VALUES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH IN GLASGOW.

Mr. Lloyd George's much-discussed and long-delayed speech on the Government's land proposals for Scotland was delivered in Glasgow on February 3. Of the 40,000 or 50,000 persons who made application for tickets, some 6,000 were packed into St. Andrew's Hall, and it is doubtful whether any political meeting in Glasgow has aroused such widespread interest since the memorable gathering, 12 years ago, when from the same platform Mr. Chamberlain launched his Tariff Reform scheme.

Mr. Lloyd George prefaced his speech by a humorous reference to explanations of his delays in coming to Glasgow which had appeared, and went on to say that he was to deal with the land question in so far as it bore upon the Scottish problem. Hearty cheers greeted a covert reference to Scottish Home Rule—when Mr. Lloyd George confessed that he wished the Scottish land problem might be settled by Scotsmen themselves. He paid a tribute to the superior land system of Scotland, but held that there were anacronisms and anomalies in her land policy. Several Suffragist interruptions passed without comment, but an inquiry about "Marconis" drew a bitter retort from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who exclaimed, "I think the fewer taunts that are levelled by men who came in with forged tickets the better." The Government's policy was to go beyond the scope of the Small Holders Act and to embrace the large farmer as well. He indulged in a scathing indictment of the slums of Scotland, which he declared to be worse than those of England. What were they to do? Promptly came the answer, "Tax land values," and Mr. Lloyd George immediately assured his hearers that he would not shirk that question.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to give some classic instances of large prices paid for land for public purposes. The Government had already accepted the principle of taxing site values, and he wanted to walk in the midst of the paths of judgment and neither put the whole taxation upon the land and free the structures, nor relieve the site from any portion of the rates. The Highland clearances occupied a considerable portion of the speech. The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew none of his former statements, but declared that he was there to justify them all. The fact that the Sutherland acres were worth only 22s. 6d. was supposed to indicate that they were not worth cultivating. Every mountain and every crag, he claimed, had been thrown in to make up the acreage. He again contrasted the price asked with the return of the estate for death duty purposes, and declared that there never was such a case since the days of Ananias and Sapphira.

The keynote of the speech was given in the phrase, "elbow room for the poor," which wound up an eloquent peroration. A resolution endorsing the principle of the taxation of land values was unanimously adopted.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Have you sharp pains in the Back?

Are you rheumatic or dropsical?

Kidney Trouble is Serious.

That miserable pain in the back comes from the kidneys. They lie beneath the small of the back.

It is a warning that something is wrong—and it is a serious warning, for when the kidneys are ill they poison the blood instead of purifying it.

If every cold and chill affects the back and the water, or if the least exertion tires you, depend upon it your kidneys need prompt attention, otherwise more serious symptoms will quickly follow. You will feel dull and unnaturally drowpsy; there will be rheumatism, dropsy or lumbago; gravel will be seen in the water, and there will be bladder troubles, which are so hard to bear.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have just the toning and healing effect the kidneys require. They act on only the kidneys and bladder, gently building up the kidneys, and helping them to flush off the body's liquid waste and uric acid poison. They are safe and good for all—men and women, old and young.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2. per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Smoke

one—just one—cigarette freshly made from moist tobacco, and "A.G." paper, and you'll never want to try the ordinary ready-made brands again.

Until you make your own cigarettes you do not know how cool and how sweet a smoke can be.

Try to-day. But insist upon

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

CAPE TO CAIRO BY MOTOR-CAR.

STORM AND TEMPEST.

A SEA OF MUD.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who is describing his trip from Cape to Cairo by motor-car in a series of interesting articles, writes from Livingstone under date, Dec. 13:—

One hundred and thirty miles in six days is not bad travelling for native carriers. That was the performance of the boys whom we sent from Deka to the Victoria Falls to get a fresh supply of petrol to make good our shortage. They arrived at midday, and after a hurried lunch we started off, Cunliffe on the motor-cycle and Wilson and I in the car. At the time Captain Kelsey was out shooting for the pot, but there was no reason to wait to consult him, because the plans had been made beforehand; we had all received our orders, and the arrangement was that we should go on with the car, pushing on with all possible speed, and that the captain should follow on foot with the carriers.

The first day all went well, and at sundown we made our camp after quite a good run. We expected rain during the night, so, taking the buck-sail (or hood) from the car, we fixed it from the side of the car to the ground, making quite a comfortable tent. Inside this we put up our mosquito net, so we were well protected, though somewhat crowded. Next morning we were up early, and spent a good deal of time beating about the bush literally to find the track we should take.

The place where we camped, Punto Matenga, is a cattle post where the beasts are rounded up each day at sundown and driven in a zareba, where they are more of less safe from attack by lions. The only people we could consult as to the way were a blind Kaffir led by a picannin, and a bushman. The picannin ran way at the approach of the car, the blind man did not know the way—which was not surprising—and the bushman had difficulty in understanding Sindabele, the language of the natives of these parts, in which, happily, Wilson is very fluent. So we just got out the compass and started off northwards. Very soon we came upon a track—an excellent one—along which we were able to scurry in places at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. It was many a long day since we had travelled at that rate.

At the next farm we sought out the bushman who was to guide us, but he was not at all eager to come. He did not, he said, want to leave his home and go so far. We were indeed, in a fix, for there was no one else in the locality who knew the way. We spoke in persuasive tones, assuring him he would be back next day. He began to waver. What were we prepared to pay him, he asked. When it came to discussing terms we felt more hopeful, and finally he got on board, the sum agreed upon being 2s. a day.

TYRE TROUBLE.

A mile further on we had the first of a long series of tyre troubles. Up to Bulawayo our tyres did splendidly; we had practically no trouble at all. From Bulawayo to Wankie sharp rocks and continual skidding in sandy drifts played havoc with them, and when we had the troubles to which I refer we were running on tyres which were to all intents and purposes worn out. The fact is we wanted to press on to Livingtone, where we knew we had a good supply of covers and tubes. Well, once in the course of about three miles we had four punctures or bursts. We seemed to be spending the whole morning at the laborious work of pumping up tyres under a broiling sun. It was a day of trials and tribulations. No sooner had we overcome our tyre troubles than clouds gathered ahead, and away in front of us we could see rain falling in torrents. Scarcely had we seen it before it was upon us. In fact, we had not even time to draw the hood over the car. To go on in the face of such a tempest was absolutely impossible. I have often heard the phrase "blinding rain," but never before did I realise what it meant. At the time we were in the centre of a great plain, and in the space of about three minutes it was transformed into a vast inland sea. And the pain of the drops that struck the face was like the sting of some of the African flies. What with the ravages of the white ant and pushing our way through overhanging boughs, armed with treacherous thorns, our hood was not much protection. From time to time we have sewn up the tears, but during the previous day's run we had torn it worse than ever. Soon there was a series of waterfalls tumbling into the car, so, with our rain-coats buttoned up close and our broad-brimmed hats pulled well on, we got out and stood on the more sheltered side of the car. The water on the ground was above our ankles.

"THE MUD CART."

When the rain became less heavy we put chains around the tyres to prevent skidding and started the engine. We feared that our chances of getting along over such wet ground were remote, but, to our immense delight, the chains worked splendidly, getting a good "bite," in spite of the swampy ground. At Wankie we took off the mudguards for the twofold reason of reducing weight and making it easier to dodge between trees and stumps. The result was we were bombarded by huge clouds of earth, picked up by the front wheels, and soon our car was veritably, what it has frequently been called on account of its strange appearance, a mud-cart.

UNERRING BUSHMAN GUIDE.

We were rather worried about Cunliffe, for he had got behind, and we had seen nothing of him for a couple of hours or so. Just as we were thinking of going back for him he appeared—without his motor-cycle. The mud proved too much for him. Every few yards it caked in the forks and jammed the wheels. Riding it and pushing it were both equally impossible. At dawn next morning the farmer and Cunliffe went out with a sleigh and a couple of oxen to retrieve the unfortunate bicycle, but, the ground having hardened during the night, Cunliffe was able to ride once more.

After breakfast we said farewell to the farmer and started off, and we were not long in realising how very necessary our Bushman guide was. Our way lay across vast plains covered with tall grass which, near the river beds, was as much as 15ft. high. The ground was perfectly unbroken without the slightest trace of a track or wagon spoor. The instinct of our Bushman was unerring. He pointed the direction, and ever and anon would make a slight movement with his hand to left or right, and, sure enough, whenever we came to a river bed we would find ourselves at the drift. All morning the sun shone brilliantly, giving the turf a firm coating on top, over which we travelled without the slightest difficulty. Our one dread was the rain. Would it hold off until we were once more on sand or stony ground? While we were busy repairing a tyre our hopes were dashed to the ground. On the horizon in front a threatening cloud, "the size of a man's hand," appeared and it grew bigger and bigger. Half an hour later the deluge was upon us and we were floundering once more in deep mud.

Still, the car was able to progress, and that was the main thing. To get the motor-cycle further was an absolute impossibility. There were only two courses—camp or abandon the motor cycle. We sat huddled up in the car, each munching a "dog" biscuit and butter, our midday meal, and discussed the pros and cons. The rain might go on for several days, and if we delayed the ground might become hopelessly impossible for the car. If we abandoned the cycle and pushed on in the car, by making all possible speed we might reach Livingtone before the turf got too bad for us. And, moreover, while the car was being overhauled at Livingtone we could send back for the cycle. We decided to push on as long as we could, Cunliffe coming on with the car. The cycle was left by an isolated tree, to a bough of which we tied an empty petrol tin as a land-mark. Several times when the rain got too bad we were compelled to halt.

"OVERBOARD, PUSH!"

Once the clouds parted, and we caught an encouraging glimpse of the blue sky, which put fresh life into us, and we went forward with renewed vigour. Do not suppose that all this time we were riding in the car. Far from it. It was a case of alternately pushing and running. If the ground was at all firm we would ride, but we were ever on the look out for Wilson's "Overboard, push!" And then Cunliffe and I would leap out and push for all we were worth at the back of the car to help it across some extra swampy patch. At each step we sank deep in the mire, until we felt like Pilgrim trudging through the Slough of Despond. Then as the car once again gathered speed Wilson would cry "All aboard!" At such a moment you had to run hard to get on board, for the car could not wait for you. It was all a question of keeping her going, and going fairly quickly too; had she stopped I doubt whether we would have got her going again.

The next day the party arrived at Livingstone.

MILITANTS' SQUABBLE.

CHRISTABEL AND SYLVIA AS OPPONENTS.

It is stated, on the authority of one who has inside knowledge of the militant Suffrage movement (in the *Daily Citizen*) that strange developments may be looked for in the W. S. P. U. owing to acute difference about policy between the sisters Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst.

Christabel, so the story runs, is very anxious to return to England, where she feels her presence is needed. But she wants to come back under conditions that would not necessitate her going to prison. It is understood, says the *Daily Citizen*, that she now feels that the wilder forms of militancy have run their full length, and that the movement must be restarted on new lines. She wishes to sound more the note of moral appeal.

But Miss Sylvia refuses to listen to any argument for damping down the extreme form of militancy. She has persuaded herself that votes for women will not be wrung from Government until the country has been brought to the verge of revolution. She expects the revolution to break out in the East End of London (of all places in the world) and takes an active interest in the drilling of militant volunteers.

Further, I believe, adds the writer, relations have become so strained between the two sisters that Mrs. Pankhurst is being torn first in one direction and then in the other. The mother attaches the utmost importance to Christabel's view; but on the other hand she cannot gainsay Sylvia when she remarks: "You know, mother, you always said it would come to revolution."

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

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Use KEATING'S POWDER

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THE STRONG MAN.

MARTIAL LAW AND ITS USES.

[*A fragment of a diary, signed H. H. A., which may be picked up in Bouverie Street some day.*]

Monday.—Although I continue to wear an enigmatic smile in public, I may confess to myself that the situation causes me anxiety. The Home Rule Bill was passed five days ago, and already there are signs of military activity in Ireland.

Tuesday.—Martial law proclaimed. I have decided to be The Strong Man of England. Force may be no remedy, but it is much esteemed by the Unionist Party, and I don't see why Winston should be the only popular member of the Cabinet.

Wednesday.—Excellent. Carson has been safely smuggled out of the country. He travelled from Belfast to Liverpool in a packing-case labelled "Oranges," and was then embarked in a whaler for Greenland. The ship, I understand, has no wireless installation and will not stop at any port on the way. As he had to leave Belfast rather hurriedly, without packing, I have lent him a spare suit of Wedgwood Benn's clothes. The authorities have orders to deal with the other leading members of the Ulster Provisional Government in the same way.

Thursday.—The Ulster leaders have been safely deported. Unfortunately, there was no ship immediately available for them, and at the present moment they are in a pantechnicon labelled "Theatrical Troupe" (a tip from Botha) touring the Cromwell Road. They go up an down twice in a day, I am told, stopping nowhere on the way. Without their leaders the Ulstermen are weakening, and they may be expected to accept the Home Rule Act peaceably in the course of a few days. Martial law is certainly an extraordinary solvent of the most difficult situation, and I can only wonder that I never thought of it before.

In a fierce speech at Bootle last night, Bonar denounced me as (among other things) a tyrant, a Dictator, and an Autocrat! (The other things were not so polite). By an exhibition of the strong hand I have practically stifled the Ulster Revolution, and this is all the thanks I get from the Unionist Party. I have sent him a note asking him to drop in in a friendly way and chat about it. We haven't had one of our little conversations for a long time.

Monday.—Bonar refused my invitation indignantly, and actually made another speech on the same lines at Pudsey. Even the Liberal papers confessed that it was enthusiastically received; in fact, P. W. W. in *The Daily News* went so far as to say that a staunch Radical in the gallery "paled suddenly" and later on "blenched." There was only one way of dealing with this situation. Bonar Law had become a serious danger to the State (me), he was fomenting rebellion against authority (mine) and he would have to go. I telegraphed instructions, and within half an hour Bonar had left Pudsey for Farnborough as a grand piano. To-night he is strapped on to an army aeroplane and launched into the *Ewigkeit*. The aeroplane has no wireless installation and will, I am informed, stop nowhere until it reaches its destination.

Wednesday.—Excellent. This martial law is a wonderful thing. On Monday I had the whole of the Opposition kidnapped and sent down by one of the special Saturday trains, well guarded and labelled "Football Party," to Twickenham. The train was guaranteed to stop for some hours at every station on the way, and is not due at Twickenham till to-morrow morning. Meanwhile my Indemnity Bill went triumphantly through the House this evening, and now all is well.

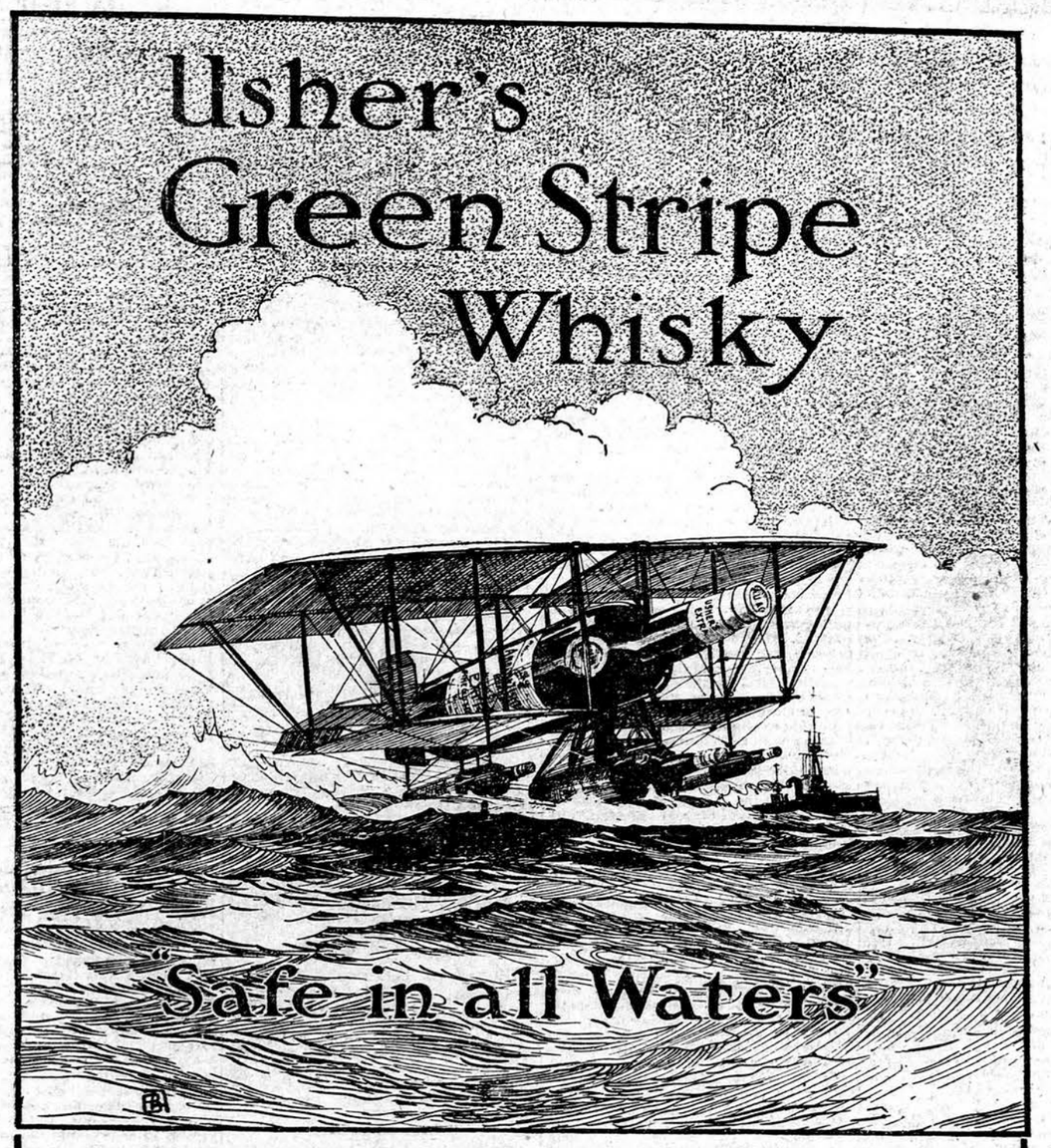
Thursday.—End of martial law. Rather a dull day on the whole.

A. A. M. in *Punch*.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Our London correspondent writes:—The Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund continue to be beset with troubles. Everyone will remember trouble No. 1, the proposal to erect the memorial in St. James's Park, the astounding scheme involving the removal of the present picturesque bridge over the lake and the making of other equally objectionable alterations. The public would not hear of such a thing, and the idea, though supported in influential quarters had to be abandoned. Then a site in Green Park was selected but this was for various reasons equally unpopular. Finally it was decided to erect an equestrian statue in the space between Pall Mall and the Duke of York's Column and to convert an unattractive spot in the East End—Shadwell Market—into a public park. To the latter very desirable object an "anonymous lady" promised the handsome sum of £25,000. But at a meeting of the Committee on Monday, Sir Vezey Strong announced "with great concern" that he had received a letter from the "anonymous lady" saying that "owing to severe and sudden financial misfortunes" she would be unable to fulfil her undertaking. It appears that about £50,000 is still required by the Committee to meet the requirements and a further public appeal may be made "unless some wealthy donors come to the aid of the scheme." A fortnight or so ago an equestrian statue of "Edward the Peacemaker" was unveiled in Paris. Th y do some things better and more quickly abroad. Let us hope that King George will not have to say about the memorial of his father what King Edward said about the memorial of his mother "We shall all be in our graves before it is finished."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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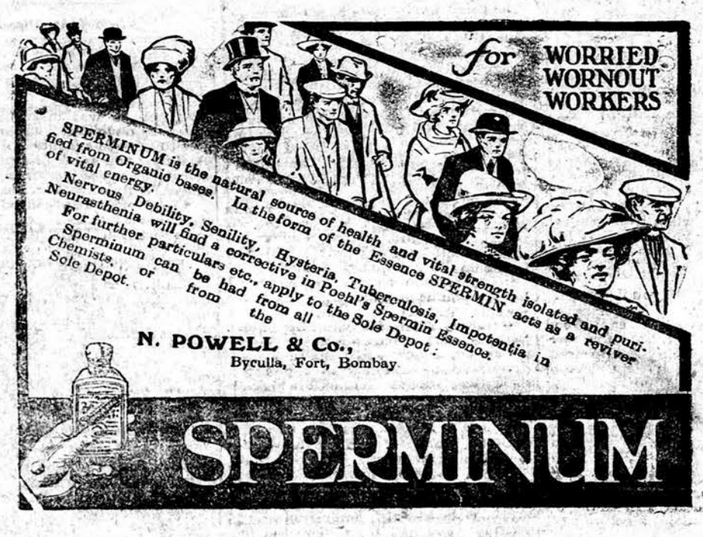
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CHAPTER XXXVI.

It was with a curious feeling of reverence that Max took from the envelope a sheet of foolscap which was closely covered with Alston's handwriting, and with it were several documents which he placed aside. There is always pain in reading a message from the dead, and he hesitated to begin, but quickly conquered the feeling.

"My dear Max," he read, "I hope there will never be any necessity for you to read this. The writing of it has brought back the past, and has increased my longing to be revenged upon Ladram Hawke. So that you shall completely understand I must go back some twenty-two years. My real name is Henry Taunton, and I was then running a financial business in London. I was not a rich man, and I wanted to make money badly. My wife was dead, but I had given all my affection to our daughter, Mabel. She was a charming girl, really beautiful, and—and I worshipped her. No father could have had a better daughter. But I chanced to come across a young fellow who was down on his luck. In those days I was always glad to give a helping hand, and I took him into my office. Within a few months he proved his ability, and I grew to trust him. At last I invited him to my house, and he met Mabel. He was a handsome fellow, but I had no suspicion that he was attracted by her. Now I know that with diabolical cleverness he had planned to gain her affection. When he was sure that he had succeeded, he came to me and asked to marry her. I must confess that I was jealous, and I answered rudely—but apart from that he was not the kind of man I would have chosen to be Mabel's husband.

"At that time my business in the City was in a critical position, and I was obliged to stay at the office late. I had seen that Mabel was unhappy, but I had no idea that it was on account of Ladram Hawke—of course, you will have guessed who the man was. One morning, when I came downstairs, Mabel did not appear at breakfast, and on sending to her room, the maid could not find her. But there was a letter—just a few lines saying that she had gone away with Hawke.

"The blow was a heavy one, and it was several hours before I could go to the office. When I got there it was to find that Hawke had robbed me of everything it was possible to take—even forging a cheque for the balance to my credit at the bank. I was made bankrupt, and Hawke had manipulated my books so cleverly that I was accused of a criminal breach of the bankruptcy laws. I was arrested—tried—and sent to prison for six months. Upon my release I searched for Hawke, but in vain. At last I found evidence of their marriage, and soon afterwards discovered where they were living. Mabel was miserable, but would not leave her husband. In a way he loved her. I tackled him alone, and at first he tried to bluff, but when I threatened him with a prosecution he agreed to sign a confession. I only intended to use it as a means of making him treat my daughter properly. But as soon as I left, he took her away, and I never saw her again.

"I was a broken man and took a situation as clerk. A year or two later Hawke wrote informing me of Mabel's death. I did not believe him, and sent to obtain a copy of the death certificate. Alas! It was true. And then I cared only for vengeance. True, I could have charged Hawke at any moment, but I was reluctant to do so, I did not wish to shame my child's memory. I watched his career closely. I had saved money, and when I found out that he was trying to effect a shipping combine, I sank nearly all my capital in the purchase of options. Shortly afterwards I met you—and you know the rest.

"I hope you will succeed in crushing Hawke, and that you will not need to use the information I have given you. But you will find his confession with this letter. Also documents which help to prove his crime. And if there is no other way, use them without mercy.

"Again I thank you for your great kindness to a weary old man. God bless you, Max!—Your affectionate friend, Henry Alston."

Max picked up the documents and examined them mechanically.

"He did not know that Hawke had a child. It might have made a difference," was his first thought.

It was easy to understand Henry Alston's desire for revenge. Robbed of his daughter, he had been sent to prison for the fault of the man who had taken her away. No wonder he was embittered, and Max's sympathy for his dead friend deepened. Suddenly he began to think of the possible effect of this revelation, and there was no doubt he held Hawke in the hollow of his hand. It might even be possible to avoid making any payment to him.

"I can't use it for that," he cried, and was ashamed for such an action would have amounted perilously near to blackmail.

And what would Aileen think, if she knew that her father was a criminal and liable to be prosecuted for his crime? That knowledge must be kept from her at all costs.

It was evident that he would take no action until he had settled with Hawke, and until then he would dismiss the whole matter from his mind. But he did not find it an easy matter to do—and until late that night he remained deep in thought.

"I'm glad I didn't know this a few days ago," he muttered, for how great would have been the temptation to use Hawke's confession, and in his anger he might have done so.

Was it possible to use it at all? By doing so it would be necessary that Aileen should know if her father was to receive any public punishment, and could he cause her such sorrow? And now he began to regret that he had ever opened the envelope. He had not helped by doing so, for his difficulties had only been increased. He was under a deep obligation to Henry Alston, and had made a solemn promise to him that he would do everything possible to crush Ladram Hawke. It was true that he had succeeded in doing so, but soon his enemy would be rich, and would again be starting business in the City.

"And he will pursue the old course of wrong-doing. The man is not changed," Max told himself, bitterly.

But there was a curious feeling of comfort in the knowledge that he held the upper hand, although he might not intend to use his power.

Again the possibility occurred to him that if Alston had known of Aileen's existence he might not have been so persistent in his desire for vengeance.

"The situation is beyond me. I don't know what to do." Max said wearily.

The morning brought no solution, and he went to the City thoroughly depressed. There he met with several rebuffs, but the amount at his bank was increasing rapidly, and he was confident that by the expiration of the week he would have sufficient money to pay Hawke. However, it was heartbreaking to think of the ruin he was making of his business, for it was necessary to sell at a great sacrifice, and by doing so his reputation as a financier was lowered.

"This is the end of Max Logan—at any rate, in the City of London," he told himself.

So far he had succeeded in keeping untouched his interests in Lageria, and hoped to get out of his difficulties without selling or charging them. But this was not to be, for on the fifth day after his interview with Hawke there occurred one of those "slumps" on the Stock Exchange for which there is no accounting, and Max had been anticipating a rise.

But now he was face to face with ruin. He still lacked fifty thousand pounds of the amount required, and everyone was selling the securities which he still possessed. His brokers remonstrated with him, saying that it was merely a temporary fall, and strongly advising him to hold them. But even the sale of these would not bring the total up to the amount he required.

"I must sell the Lagerian 'stuff,' but it'll fetch nothing," he told himself miserably.

Then he wondered if it would be any use asking Hawke to give him further time to make the payment.

"It goes against the grain, but I'll do it," he cried, and immediately started away.

Hawke was in his office, and received Max with an affable smile.

"Mr. Logan, you're before your time. But you have the reputation of being prompt in your payments," he said slowly.

"I want to postpone making this one—for a fortnight," Max answered, and he loathed the necessity of asking a favour of his enemy.

"I'm afraid it can't be done. I shall hold you to your agreement. If you fail—well, it'll mean a writ—and a bankruptcy notice," Hawke replied, and still smiled pleasantly.

"I was a fool to come to you: good morning," Max answered curtly.

"Don't be in such a hurry. I always enjoy a chat with you. May I ask if you'll be ready? It will be necessary to bring my daughter to sign the settlement."

"Yes, I shall be ready. But there is no need for me to meet her."

"You're not a very loving husband, and so recently married, too. I regret to say your wife is not as well as she might be. Probably this unnatural separation troubles her."

"You brute!" Max cried fiercely.

"That's better. I like to see you angry. You've marvellous self-control for so young a man."

"Don't goad me. I may become dangerous."

"I'm not afraid of you. I've clipped your laws.

"But they've grown again; and they're sharper now. I must look up the punishment for forgery. It is not a light one. Are my claws clipped?" Max asked quietly.

The blow went home, for Hawke rose to his feet and glared wildly at Logan.

"So the old man didn't destroy that confession he cried, and his jaw dropped, but he recovered," himself quickly. "Bah! That happened more than twenty years ago. I'm not afraid of you."

"The criminal law has a long arm, and forgery is a felony. Don't forget that."

"What do you want? I might be prepared to give you another fortnight," Hawke said with an effort.

"I'm not blackmailing you. The payment will be made at the time I agreed. Good morning."

"Stay? Don't go yet. I'm prepared to make you an offer for that paper I signed. I'll take something off the payment."

"I'm not bargaining with you. I shall pay what I agreed to pay."

"Logan, what's your game? I'll make it a substantial sum. Of course, I'm not afraid, but it's an awkward document to have about. Besides, there's Aileen—" He paused, and his voice shook a little when he continued, "You won't let her know about it?"

"You've changed your tune. It's your turn to ask a favour," Max said jeeringly.

"By Heaven, I'll kill you if you do!" Hawke cried fiercely.

"I've nothing more to say. Good morning," and Max left, but the feeling of satisfaction quickly disappeared. What good had he done by letting Hawke know that he possessed the confession? He had merely gained a cheap victory, and was ashamed of his weakness, for he had gone there with the determination not to make any use of his knowledge.

Upon arriving at his office Parmeter was awaiting him, and the friends shook hands.

"How does this 'slump' effect you?" Jack asked at once.

"Badly. I shall have to sell or borrow on my Lagerian investments."

"I thought as much, and that's why I came. I insist on being your banker."

"I told you I was going to see this through, myself."

Don't be an ass, Max. You can charge your interests to me. It's merely a business transaction."

"Business which no one else but a friend would transact. I'm very grateful, Jack, but—"

"It's your wretched pride, but I'm going to have my own way. I've made heaps of money through you. Listen to me, Max. If you don't let me help you I swear, by all I hold sacred, I'll never speak to you again. I mean it, and Ethel sends a similar message."

Max hesitated for he could see that his friend was in earnest, and then he consented.

"Now you're sensible. How much'll see you through? Jack asked, cheerfully.

The amount was named, and Parmeter sat down and wrote out a cheque while Max went to the safe from which he took several deeds.

"Take these with you, and I'll sign a proper charge as soon as the lawyers have drawn it."

"That's all right. Come to lunch. The City always makes me hungry."

"Give me ten minutes. I must dictate a letter," answered Max, and it was one to Hawke in which he intimated that he would be prepared to make the payment out the following day, and the note was dispatched by a messenger.

During lunch Max was thoughtful, and afterwards he produced Alston's letter, which he handed to Parmeter.

"The blackguard!" Parmeter muttered when he reached the end. "What are you going to do?"

"Nothing until I have settled with him, and then—well I don't know. What do you advise?"

Parmeter looked thoroughly distressed, and did not answer for some time.

"It's the deuce of a position to be in. There are so many complications. Your wife—"

"Exactly. That is what is troubling me. I should hate her to know, and yet I must remember my promise to Alston. Jack, I thought you might be able to advise me."

"I will—await developments," Jack answered, promptly.

"That means shelving it, and I believe in dealing with difficulties at once."

"It's all I can think of. By the by Ethel wants you to dine with us tonight. Will you come?"

"Yes. I dread my own company just now."

"Miss Forrester will be there. Would you mind if I told her about this wretched affair? She has heaps of common sense, and might be able to help."

"Do as you like," Max answered, and smiled a little at his friend's self-consciousness.

And he returned to the office to prepare for the morrow.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Hawke did not exaggerate when he told Max that Aileen was unwell, for she had spent most of the time in her room, ill in mind and body and she had refused to see her father. But upon his return from the City, after his interview with Logan, he sent by the nurse a peremptory message that she must come to him at once. And when she appeared he told her curtly that she must be prepared to go with him to London on the following morning.

"It is necessary for you to sign the settlement. Logan is ready a day before the time" he remarked.

When she came in, her face was white, but his remark made her flush painfully.

"Must I go? Can't you manage without me?" she asked, in a low voice.

"The deed wont be ready till the morning or you could have signed it here. As it is I'm afraid you must come, but you're not obliged to see Logan. I gathered from him to-day that he isn't particularly anxious to meet you," Hawke said dryly.

"You have seen Max—my husband?"

"Yes; he honoured me with a call. As a matter of fact, he asked for further time."

"Which you refused?" she demanded, and needed no answer. "Father, it's not too late yet. Let him have the shares without any payment."

"Are you prepared to ask him to take you back if I do?"

Although the question was asked with apparent indifference, Hawke anxiously awaited her reply. Since he had discovered that Max held the confession he had devoted a good deal of thought to his position. He did not trust Logan and feared he might be playing a subtle game. It was even possible that the confession might be handed to the police. Therefore he came to the conclusion that Aileen must go back to Max, for so long as they were living together as husband and wife he would feel safe, for no action would be taken.

"Can't you answer?" he cried, irritably, for she was staring at him steadily.

"Do you really wish me to go back to my husband?" she, asked slowly.

"Of course I do, or I shouldn't have suggested it."

"Why?" she asked, laconically and did not move her eyes from his face.

"Perhaps I have gone too far. As a matter of fact, I offered Logan to forego some of the money, but he refused."

"He would do so, having agreed to pay. But what is your real reason? You still hate Max?"

"I've been too hard on him. Won't you give me credit for any decent motives?"

"I don't know you. You have become a stranger to me" she answered coldly. "But I shall not ask my husband to take me back. I have a little pride left. Besides, he doesn't want me," she wound up, and her voice broke a little.

"He still cares for you. The man wants you all right but he, too, is proud. But just a little encouragement—shall I say a word? You'll find he'll come to you quickly enough."

"I forbid you to say anything. I believe you have some hidden motive for this. Tell me what it is."

"Only a desire for your happiness, he answered, with an effort.

"That is a lie!" she cried.

"Whatever you may say, you will have to go back to him and I'll warrant you'll be glad enough to do. But we won't talk any more about it to-night. Be ready to accompany me in the morning, he said, and dismissed her with a curt nod.

Aileen returned to her room and flung herself into an arm chair pressing her hands to her throbbing temples. She was half-dazed with misery, and the passing days had only increased her wretchedness. Alone, she had had nothing to do but think, and she no longer tried to deceive herself. She loved Max with every fibre of her being, and her longing for him had become an intense pain. No longer did she remember any of his misdeeds only her own. And the reading of the paragraphs in the evening papers had caused her the greatest misery. It was she who had brought all this trouble on to his shoulders, and she could do nothing to help him.

Soon she began to speculate as to what could be her father's motive in wishing to bring them together, and she was convinced that it was from no alteration in his feelings towards Max. But she could think of no possible reason, and finally she fell asleep wondering.

When morning came she sat down to breakfast with her father, and accompanied him in the car to London, but the drive was a silent one.

"Logan's appointment is for eleven. I'll see him in Costello's room. You'd better go to your own room. I'll bring the deed to you there."

So Aileen went along the corridor and entered by means of her own key. It was strange to come back to the room where she had worked for so long and so successfully, and now she had no authority. Mechanically she went through the papers in the drawers of the desk, but was soon interrupted by the entrance of her father, who was accompanied by Costello.

"He will witness your signature," Hawke remarked, and pointed to the place where she should sign her name. Her trembling fingers held the pen, but she did not write.

"Sign," Hawke cried, sharply, and she rose to her feet, her eyes ablaze with anger.

"I can't do it, father. It's an abominable thing. It's barefaced robbery!" she said hotly.

"Don't be a fool," he answered, sternly, and she remembered that by signing the deed she might be saving money for Max. Otherwise her father would have had the whole amount for himself.

"Very well," she said, more calmly, and affixed her signature. "Do you want me any more? If not, I'll go back home."

Hawke made a sign to Costello, who left the room.

"Have you thought over what I said last night? This is an excellent opportunity for a reconciliation. If you'll stay, I'll send him in here. I can safely leave the rest to you."

"I won't see him," she answered, firmly, and he dared not threaten her, but decided that it would be better to await a more favourable opportunity.

"By the by, Parmeter is one of your trustees and my solicitor is the other," he remarked. "Send back the car at once. I shan't stay at the office longer than I can help. Good-bye."

She watched him go, and sighed wearily. Should she wait till Max came? The door was slightly ajar and she longed only to hear his voice again. But it would be safer to go out for a while and return later.

The car would make a safe hiding-place, and she could sit in it until Max arrived. And she did so, watching him enter the office, and his face was grim and stern, and so old-looking. A few minutes later she ran upstairs and very quietly opened the door of her room. Yes, the door leading to Costello's room had not been closed, and she could hear voices.

She trembled violently as she listened to what Max was saying:—

"I suppose you will accept my cheque? I have made one payable to yourself and the other to the trustees."

"That will be quite satisfactory," Hawke answered, quietly and then added: Here is the settlement deed. You will see that your wife has already signed it."

"I will also affix my signature,' said Max, and his voice sounded cold.

There was a silence, only broken by the rustling of parchment and the scribbling of a pen.

"Costello may as well witness your signature as well," Hawke remarked, and after another pause there was the sound of the shutting of the door leading to the outer offices.

"I think there is nothing else." Max said, gravely.

"The transaction is complete. But Logan, have you no message for your wife? It seems rather a pity. You're both young, and she cares for you."

Aileen could have shrieked aloud as she listened, for she was bitterly ashamed, and yet she dare not betray her presence. What would be Max's answer? It came, slowly and grimly:—

"Hawke, I understand the reason for this change. You're afraid I shall use that confession and send you to jail. And so you would sacrifice your daughter to ensure your safety?"

"Nonsense, my dear fellow. I'd forgotten what you said yesterday. There was nothing in it. As a matter of fact, I've been victorious over you, and it struck me I could afford to be generous."

"That is a lie. You say there was nothing in the confession you signed. That also is a lie. Shall I tell you the story.

"There is no need," Hawke answered, nervously,

"You may have forgotten some of the details. More than twenty years ago a man befriended you, and how did you repay him? By stealing his daughter and by forging his name. You sent him to prison, and you ought to have been there in his place."

As Aileen listened her horror grew. She longed to tear herself away, but he seemed powerless, and could only listen to Max's voice as it continued relentlessly:—

"The man whose life you ruined by your roguery forced a confession from you, but he was merciful because he loved his daughter. That confession was left to me—to execute his vengeance. And now you are trying to save yourself by means of your child. Would she willingly come back to me?"

"Yes," Hawke answered, and Aileen rose to her feet and was tempted to denounce him. But again her courage failed.

"I do not believe you. She wants me as little as I want her. We have hurt one another too deeply. You needn't fear for your skin. I shan't use the confession, but I have conditions, which I shall enforce. You shall not do any further business in the City—you have plenty of money. That is one condition, and the other is that you shall not interfere with your daughter. You think nothing of people's lives, but she shall be free of you. I shall take means to find out what you are doing, and the moment I hear that either of these conditions is has been broken I shall act. Be you understand?"

"Yes," came the faintly-spoken answer.

"I feel that I am letting you off too lightly, for I have not forgotten that my father's death lies at your door. A little mercy from you and he would probably be living now. And he's not the only one, for your path has been strewn with ruined lives. When I remember all this, I hate to think I have given you the means of living in luxury. But something tells me you will yet be adequately punished and I am content to wait God's will. I tried to take your punishment into my own hands, and I am suffering for it, and shall ever suffer. Still a young man, my heart is dead."

He ceased to speak, and there was silence for a few moments.

"Remember, I have warned you; so long as you observe those conditions you are safe. But the moment you break them—I won't threaten, I shall act."

And then a door closed with a sharp click. Not for a moment or two did Aileen realize that Max had gone, and then started to follow him.

"No, he does not want me," she muttered, miserably.

The man in the other room of whom she had heard such terrible things was her father—his blood flowed in her veins. And he was a criminal and a forger.

Where should she go? Where could she hide her shame? But knowledge was with her, and always would be with her. The sound of a footstep, the door opened, and Hawke faced her.

"You here; You came back," he cried, stupidly.

"Yes; I came back?" she answered, dully.

"And you heard what Logan said? But no, it's impossible. Are you going home?"

"I heard everything that my husband said, to my horror and shame. But I can't speak of it to you. I am going at once. I think I'm ill."

"You don't believe it? Of course, there was a little truth, but not much. Logan has a way of exaggerating things. I ought to have kicked him out of the office," he said nervously.

"But you didn't, You denied nothing, and you tacitly agreed to his conditions in order to save yourself from prison," she said, wearily, and pressed her hands to her forehead to ease the pain.

"It happened twenty years ago. It's ancient history. I was young and ambitious then, and in those days we weren't so scrupulous. Come, Aileen, don't be stupid. After all, it's nothing."

"You can have no moral sense. You are bad right through. I must go," she said brokenly.

Hawke made no effort to detain her, and she walked slowly down to the car, telling the chauffeur to drive home as quickly as possible.

At that moment there was no thought of Max. The new horror had driven him from her mind. What should she do? No circumstances would she remain another hour under her father's roof.

When she arrived, the maid was summoned to help her to pack, and as soon as this was finished her luggage was place on the car and she was driven to the station. Aileen needed all her courage for what she had planned to do, and would her strength last until she got there? For it was a long journey to Paris, but there she would be able to throw herself into the arms of the Mother Superior, and perhaps she might find a little rest from the gnawing pain.

(To be Continued.)

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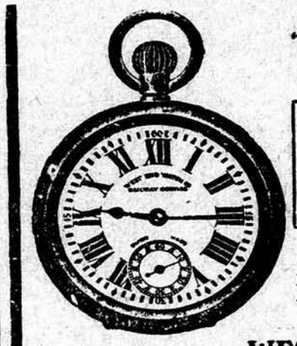

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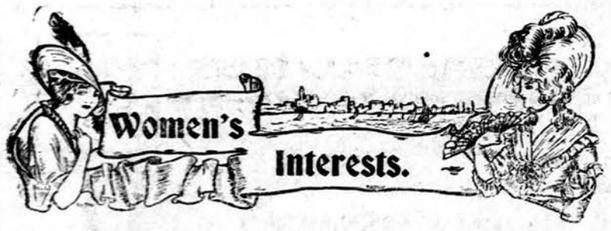

HOME AND SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

A MODERN DIANA.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The pheasant shooting season closed on the 1st inst., when the King had the last shoot of the season in the preserves of Windsor Great Park. His Majesty has had a remarkably successful season, and has brought down many hundreds of birds. Large numbers of the pheasants shot in Windsor Forest are sent to the London hospitals. There is nothing particularly interesting in the reports of the movements and activities of the King and Queen. Their Majesties are presumably reserving themselves for the ordeals of Court and Society in the immediate future. I gather from the Lord Chamberlain's announcement that the King and Queen will hold Courts at Buckingham Palace on Friday, March 6, and Friday, March 13.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO PARIS.

It is officially announced that "if circumstances so admit, the King and Queen will go to Paris to pay a visit to the President of the French Republic in April next." It appears that when their Majesties recently received M. Paul Cambon at Windsor Castle, they discussed the details of the visit on that occasion. The visit will take place during the latter half of April and it will extend over three days. It will be in every way an official visit, and their Majesties will be the guests of the French nation. Since his succession to the throne, the King has only made two visits abroad: to India, for the Coronation Durbar in December 1910, and to Berlin in May last year for the marriage of the Kaiser's only daughter, now the Duchess of Brunswick. The German visit was a family one. The last time the King visited Paris was in 1908, when, as Prince of Wales, he was there for a fortnight. The present Prince of Wales stayed in Paris, and paid country visits in France two years ago while studying French.

HOW PARIS WILL DO HONOUR.

Parisians are very excited over the fixing of April for the visit of the King and Queen to President Poincare. Why this period should be particularly suitable I cannot imagine. Anyhow, their Majesties will be able to see the British Embassy to the best advantage because thorough renovations, costing £20,000, are in progress. While the official programme of the King's and Queen's stay has not yet been arranged, it is expected to include a review, a gala performance at the opera, banquets at the Elysee and the British Embassy, and a reception by the Paris Municipality at the Hotel de Ville. It is hoped by several institutions in Paris that the King and Queen may find time to pay them a visit. Of course, Paris is speculating as to the part which Mme. Poincare, the beautiful and gracious wife of the President, will take in the ceremonies. The mention of her name in the formal complimentary telegram which was a final incident of the last royal visit to Paris—that of King Alfonso—was a precedent for the wife of the head of the French Republic. Every one is waiting to see whether the President, who is little bound by tradition in matters of procedure, will afford greater opportunities for the charm of Mme. Poincare to add to the pleasure of the stay of the royal guests of France.

PRINCESS MARY ENJOYING HERSELF.

Princess Mary has so greatly enjoyed having Prince Henry near by that he has been permitted on several occasions to go over to Windsor Castle from Eton to lunch with his parents. Princess Mary often spends a week or two at Windsor attended only by her governess, and these sojourns will be greatly enlivened for the young Princess by the presence of her brother at Eton. The Princess had quite a good run in the hunting field the other day. Windsor, Sandringham and Balmoral are at all times greater favourites with her than is Buckingham Palace, where, with the exception of an occasional ride with the King in the Row, her favourite open-air pursuits are impossible.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.

Sir Ernest Cassel, who was staying at Windsor last week, has recently purchased a house at Bournemouth and is expected to spend a good deal of his time there in the future. His new residence stands on the land belonging to Lord Wimborne, which has been considerably developed in late years. Sir Ernest Cassel is the owner of the Brook House, one of the finest private houses in Londonon which he spent a very great sum after he bought it from the late Lord Tweedmouth. It is said that King Edward and the late Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester were largely responsible for the scheme of decorating and furnishing the principal apartments, which are, however, very little used nowadays, as Sir Ernest scarcely does any entertaining there.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

There was a large attendance at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, yesterday afternoon, to witness the wedding of Miss Eleanor Tollemache, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tollemache, and Captain Ernest Hayes Sadler, 8th Gurkha Rifles, son of Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Hayes Sadler, of Government House, Grenada. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by five bridesmaids, including her sister, Miss Hermione Tollemache, Miss Noel Hubbard, Miss Irene Maudsley, Miss Violet Irvine, and Miss Ethel Hayes Sadler, cousin of the bridegroom, and they wore dresses of pale shell pink charmeuse with triple frilled tunics of Nattier blue silk net swathed with deep rose sashes, which continued high on one side over bodices of ninon and blue net. Caps of the same blue were banded with pink ribbon, and they carried sheaves of pink almond blossom tied with blue ribbons. The bride wore a simple white satin dress almost covered with heavy old lace forming a tunic, while her narrow train was of the same satin with a border of silver embroidered tissue, and she had a long lace veil. The church was decorated with palms and white flowers, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Mylne, vicar of Skipton, Yorkshire, and the Rev. Harold Trask, of St. Peter's. Major Abadie acted as best man. Mrs. Tollemache afterwards held a reception at 18, Cadogan-place, and later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon which will be spent on the South coast.

CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

The setting and decorations at the Chelsea Arts Club Ball in the Albert Hall on March 4, will represent an old English fair. The details and local colour for the gaily-painted booths, bunting, and lights have been obtained from old illustrations of St. Bartholomew's Fair and Southwark Fair. The supper will consist largely of dishes of the period, cooked in the old-time way. Only those likely to suit the modern palate will be used: boars' heads, capons, York hams, barons of beef, and venison pasties. Another interesting dish will be the "Bubbly Jock" for which Yorkshire was famous 200 years ago. It is a large pie made from the flesh of turkey, flesh of goose, a whole hare and then smaller meats baked in one dish, with thick pastry sides and top. "Sack" will be served, together, of course, with the modern drinks.

A DIANA IN THE STATES.

They hit upon strange ideas in the United States. Miss Eva Douglas is attracting national attention, because she has undertaken to roam the woods of Maine for two months some time this year. She declares that she will enter the forests of her native country as scantily clad as when she was born, and will come forth at the end of two months fully clothed in such garb as she can obtain. Since childhood she has lived in the woods, and knows every kind of tree, plant, bird, animal, and fish that is to be found. She proposes to demonstrate to her friends that the simplest life in the woods is still possible and attended with the greatest benefit to health. She will write a series of articles describing her experiences, and will try to show that it is good for everybody, for a season at least, to return to the primæval life. The fear of no modern Actaeon seems to enter her mind.

DANCING AT THE COURTS.

It has been suggested that the English Court should follow the example of the German Imperial Court and introduce the "Menuet de la Cour" and other eighteenth century dances at the State balls. German officers chosen from different crack regiments and young girls selected from the highest ranks of Society practise these dances weeks beforehand, when a Court ball is in prospect. There are three or four sets, the officers dancing in each set, all belonging to the same regiment. The smartest, in which one or two of the princes are generally included, dance directly in front of the Imperial dais.

Such an arrangement is, however, easier to carry out at the German Court, where none but young unmarried people take part in the dancing, than it would be at Buckingham Palace, where everybody, from the Sovereigns downward, join at least in the Royal quadrilles, if not in the waltzes. This the Kaiser and Kaiserin never do in their own Court, although they do not object to take part in the dancing when visiting other Courts.

NEW SCARVES FOR OLD.

A correspondent sends me an interesting hint for using up odd pieces of fur that we generally stow away as being useless. Sometimes old-fashioned muffs and scarves of fur are discarded and practically given up to the moths. Rescue all these odd pieces of fur to edge a chiffon of velvet scarf that are so delightful to wear when, perhaps, a thicker scarf of fur is not required. My correspondent says she has seen a charming chiffon scarf made in this manner. She used three yards of chiffon (mousseline de soie will answer the same purpose), which was eighteen inches in width. Two thicknesses of the material were sewn together, and then the four sides were bordered by narrow strips of brown fur that she had made up from an old muff. Black and gold, black and rose, pale blue and black, and many other artistic harmonies can be blended together in these chiffon scarves. Or a neck collarette can be fashioned by sewing a strip of any kind of fur to another strip of flannel, both pieces being about two and a half inches in width, and twelve or fourteen inches in length. This strip needs to be bordered with a frill of velvet, an inch and a half wide, in any colour preferred. Line the collarette with satin to match the velvet, and by way of finish add a flat bow of velvet at the side. This makes a delightful little collarette, which suits nearly every girl.

A HIMALAYAN TRAVELLER

Colonel C. J. Bruce, who is a son of Lord Aberdare, has just written a new book on his exploration of the mountains of "Kula and Lahore," a country due north of Simla, and one which has hitherto been neglected by those interested in climbing. The book is rich in the folk-lore and the history of the district, which makes it interesting apart from mountaineering. Colonel Bruce is in the 6th Gurkha Rifles, and has already written a book of his travels entitled "Twenty Years in the Himalayas."

"THE PERFECT BLONDE."

A notable society woman of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lucile Polk Carter, known as "the perfect blonde," is suing her husband, Mr. W. E. Carter, for divorce. The couple, with their two children, were among the rescued passengers from the Titanic. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have residences in Philadelphia, Bryn, Mawr, Penna and Newport, where they have entertained lavishly for many years past.

THE DANCE FROCK.

POPULAR STYLE OF THE SEASON AT HOME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

At this time of the year in London, the dance frock plays a very important role in every woman's wardrobe. What to wear that is different to the frocks of her friends occupies her thoughts, and she usually spends much time in turning over the leaves of fashion journals, hoping there to find some new and original idea which is suited to her own individuality.

Sometimes she is successful, and sometimes she is not. Originality springs from within, and although suggestions may help one's own line of thought, they must be adopted with a very keen sense of discrimination. Undoubtedly this season the most popular example of the dance frock is that with a short outstanding tunic. This in itself is a delightfully novel and attractive idea, but it is first and foremost suited only to women of tall and slight proportions But the idea itself is capable of many interpretations.

One charming little dance frock I saw quite recently had one of these delightfully fascinating stand-off tunics, but the full effect of the toilette was produced by a fold of the wrapped under-skirt which was draped above the tunic, terminating in the high waist-band. The effect produced was such that the tunic stood out only from the hips and in front the strapping of the material caused it to lie flat against the figure. To the woman who was wearing this gown, this idea proved infinitely more becoming than a tunic which fluttered all round. The flounced skirt, resembling so much the crinoline of our grandmothers, is being exploited in the ball room with charming results. The flounces may be made of soft, clinging material so that the slim silhouette is not interfered with in any way.

Lace is playing a very important part for the evening frock, and some of the most delightful models are showing this filmy fabric in many tiny frills, beneath a scanty wrap skirt. There seems to be a growing favour for a corsage of very transparent appearance, usually composed of such flimsy materials as tulle, ninon, chiffon or lace. The skirt which accompanies this "airy" bodice is usually of a far more substantial material, thereby forming a direct contrast. Black and white effects in this connection are extremely beautiful, and some of the gowns which show bodices of flesh-coloured ninon, with a simple skirt of dull black satin charmeuse, are very striking; especially is this the case when there is a wide waistband of some flaring colour.

Evening Gown with New Style of Belt.

A charming evening gown, sketched by our artist, of primrose-colour mousseline de soie. The new corselet belt, which is of brocaded blue silk, adds a note of distinction. The tunic is bordered with marobout.

WIDOW'S DOUBLE INCOME.

The late Mr. Martin John Sutton, head of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, seedsmen, left in his will £30,000 on trust to his widow, a daughter of Mr. C. T. Studd, the cricketer, whom he married as his second wife in 1912, directing that she should receive the income of one-half for her life, but of the other half only during her widowhood.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN TO THE RESCUE.

HOW A ROYALIST ESCAPED FROM PORTUGAL.

Senhor Azevedo Coutinho, one of the prime movers in the Monarchist rising in Lisbon last October, was recently in London, and he gave his friends an account of how he escaped from Lisbon after the failure of the plot.

He spent several days undetected in Lisbon. When the moment for the rising had come, he donned his full naval uniform (he was Minister of Marine under the Monarchy), even to the aiguillettes worn by the aides-de-camp of the King, and showed himself boldly in the streets. The authorities were ready, and the revolt was promptly crushed.

Senhor Coutinho regained the house where he had been hiding, shaved off his moustache, and put on a cycling costume. Then with a camera he calmly walked through the streets to the landing stage on the Tagus, where the tender was waiting to take off passengers for the Royal Mail steamer calling at Lisbon on the way home to England from Brazil.

Senhor Coutinho practically owed his life to an Englishwoman of his acquaintance, who took him with her on board the tender and engaged in an animated conversation in English, which Senhor Coutinho speaks perfectly. Senhor Coutinho spoke nothing but English, and professed not to understand Portuguese. Once on board the steamer he went straight to a bathroom and locked himself in. Here he remained for four hours, waiting for the pilot to be dropped, but hearing that the pilot was going on to Vigo (Spain) he emerged, and was provided with a cabin. He left the ship at Vigo.

SCISSORS FOR ALL.

L. C. C. SCHEME FOR TEACHING GIRLS DRESSMAKING.

The London County Council Education Committee are proposing to make a most interesting innovation, namely, that scissors shall be provided for all schoolgirls, and sewing-machines for every school.

The idea is so to train every girl that she will not only be able to mend her own clothes, but also to make garments. Some time ago the London County Council arranged an experimental scheme of needlework at 20 schools and now it is recorded that the scheme has developed a sense of responsibility in the girls, who have become more self-reliant and resourceful. Indirectly, this has encouraged habits of thrift as in many cases girls have saved half-pennies and farthings with which to purchase the articles when finished. Furthermore, girls have made garments at home for themselves and other members of the family.

Hence the Education Committee proposes the extension of the sheme to all the schools, and to spend £8,000 in the purchase of sewing-machines for every school and scissors and such-like for every girl.

THE FIRST FLIGHT.

A WOMAN TELLS WHAT IT FEELS LIKE.

HOT, STIFF, AND DEAFENED.

That women are keener than men on flying is clear to anyone who goes to one of the aerodromes near London. Most of the passengers are women. Miss Gertrude Bacon, the first Englishwoman to be taken up does not attempt to explain this, but in a contribution to *The Lyceum Annual*—a clever magazine produced by members of the Women's Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, she writes enthusiastically in praise of the sensation of flight.

"I first tasted its rapture at Rheims in 1909. I found myself as the centre of a sandwich, of which one side was Sommer's back, and the other the extremely warm radiator of the engine behind. I was hot, I was stiff and cramped, I was deafened by the tremendous roar of the motor at such exceedingly close quarters. But what did that matter?—I flew! Can any sensation of travel equal the rapturous delight of flight?"

Miss Bacon describes a more comfortable experience in a modern two-seated Bleriot. "This time there was a padded seat for me alongside the pilot, freedom from draught, room to move, conversation all the while. It was a cross-country flight over Surrey, rising ever higher into the evening sky, and at the end, from a thousand feet aloft, volplaned a swift downward glide with the engine shut off, and the nose of the machine dipped downward until one nearly slid off one's seat."

GLORIOUS BUT NOT COMFORTABLE.

She was not quite so happy in a high powered Deperdussin. "I was afraid of that big 'Dep.,' as I scrambled up into him, and flight at 70 miles an hour was a thrilling breathless experience—exhilarating, glorious, but not comfortable. I had no goggles to protect my eyes, there was no wind screen, I was ahead of the pilot, immediately behind the tearing, roaring Gnome motor and the furious blast of our onward motion seemed to snatch the eyes from my head and the breath from my nostrils. It was hard to breathe, it was hard to see, it was hopeless to try and hear anything but the mighty drone of the engine. The view ahead was right through the propeller, which by reason of its rapid speed was absolutely invisible, except as a curious thin haze. One did not want too long a flight at such a pace; it was too nerve-racking a performance altogether."

No doubt many more women would taste the delights of the air if the charges for flights were lower. As things are, it is impossible to have even the shortest of flights—merely two circuits of an aerodrome, taking only a few minutes—for less than £2 2s.

ANOTHER NEW DANCE.

GRACEFUL, LIVELY AND BRAIN-STIRRING "CHARIVARI."

A new dance will, it is stated, shortly figure on ball programmes. It is the "Charivari," arranged by Professor Charles Cook, who claims for the measure that it is stately and graceful, yet not dull; lively, but free from all suspicion of rowdyism; while another point urged in its favour is that its performance calls for a certain amount of mental exertion. Thus it is "neither so monotonous as the waltz nor so complicated as the tango." It presents, in fact, some of the features of the minuet, the waltz, the Boston, and the maxixe.

Describing his dance to a Press representative, Professor Cook said that though, as its name implies, it is a medley of three or four dances, the steps are by no means mere reproductions of those used in the original measures. "I have taken what I thought the best steps from the old dances," he said. "simplified and thoroughly modernised them, and the result is a new dance, charming, I think, and simple, and I have no doubt that it will soon figure with waltzes and two-steps on ball programmes.

"The 'Charivari' begins with a minuet, changes shortly to a 'rag' full of life and go, passes then to a waltz or figure Boston, and finally ends in a simplified form of maxixe. There is plenty of room for a new dance. The tango and the maxixe are too complicated for the ordinary dancer, and the waltz, with its constant repetition of the same steps, besides being very monotonous, never exercises the brain of the dancer. The 'Charivari' steps are so simple that they can be learnt in two or three lessons, but enough thought is required to keep the dancer on the alert the whole time."

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES.

INGREDIENTS:—

½lb. macaroni.
1 onion, 1 clove.
½ lb. tomatoes.
2oz. grated cheese.
2 tablespoonfuls flour.
1 egg.
4 tablespoonfuls milk.
Salt and pepper.

METHOD.—Boil the macaroni, breaking it into inch lengths, in salted water with the onion and clove added. Prepare a batter with the flour, egg, and milk. Cook the tomatoes for a few minutes without breaking them. Strain the macaroni and dip it in the batter and fry a golden brown. Arrange the tomatoes round a fireproof dish, pile up the macaroni in the centre and sprinkle the cheese round the outer edge, and make all thoroughly hot when required.

From the Poets.

OLD MOTHERS.

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping babies,
There is something to their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge, in their deep, unfaltering eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.

Time with caressing touch about them weaves
The silver-headed fairy shawl of age,
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech;
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength;
Sweet mothers! As they pass one sees again
Old garden walks, old roses and old loves.

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

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	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	"
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	"
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	"
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	"
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	"
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS	20	0	"

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for *CASH*

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers

BOMBAY & POONA

WIRELESS FOR RAILWAYS.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF TRIALS IN AMERICA.

When wireless telegraphy became a practical, commercial certainty, the equipment of steamships followed as a matter of course, with the result that the sea has been robbed of much of its terror. Has the time arrived when Mr. Marconi's remarkable invention can be applied with equal success to railways, asks the *Wireless World*? The unqualified triumph recently achieved in the United States of America points to an answer in the affirmative and indicates that we are on the eve of a development which will revolutionise railway travelling and add much to the safety and convenience of travellers.

The management of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, or the Lackawanna railroad, as it is generally called, have been experimenting with wireless telegraphy on its passenger trains, and so successful have the experiments been that the prediction is made by an official of the company that "every Lackawanna train will be equipped with wireless within the next six months."

Adaptation to Railways.

Since the wireless has been such a success on ships at sea, there seems every reason to believe that it can be advantageously adapted to railways. Certain difficult problems arose in connection with this, but they did not awe the officials of the Lackawanna railroad or the Amerian Marconi Company, who have scored a signal triumph in the work which they have undertaken.

The value of a wireless installation was strikingly illustrated during a test on the Lackawanna railroad train, which left Hoboken at 10.15 on the morning of November 24th last. The conductor of the train, known as the Lackawanna Limited, which was bound for Buffalo, became ill when thirty miles east of Scranton, Pa. Ordinarily it would have been necessary to stop the train and send a telegram asking for a relief conductor to be ready to take charge, or else wait for another conductor when the Scranton station was reached. On this occasion Mr. David Sarnoff, chief inspector of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America was operating the wireless apparatus on the Limited train. The Limited was running at a speed of 50 miles per hour, but a wireless message announcing the conductor's illness and asking for a relief was despatched to Scranton. The train arrived in Scranton about half an hour afterwards and another conductor was on the station platform ready to step aboard.

A Practical Example.

When the *Limited* left Hoboken it was filled with passengers, and as it continued the conductor realised that he would require another coach. It was only necessary for him to notify the man at the wireless apparatus of what he wanted, and a few minutes afterwards a message was sent flashing over the mountain to Scranton, asking for another car to be held in readiness and added to the Limited when it arrived. The car was waiting when the train reached Scranton, and no time was lost.

In charge of the wireless test on the train was Mr. L. B. Foley, Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Lackawanna. He decided to get off at Scranton and return to New York on a train due in the former city two hours after this arrival. Mr. Sarnoff, however, remained on the train to continue the tests, and as the train Mr. Foley had arranged to board—the Eastbound Limited—was due in Binghamton an hour before the arrival of the Lackawanna Limited, the Marconi operator decided to leave for New York on an express at midnight.

While in Scranton, however, Mr. Foley was informed that the Eastbound Limited was an hour behind time. A wireless message was therefore sent to Binghamton from Scranton and thence to Mr. Sarnoff on the Lackawanna Limited, informing him that he could make the connection with the East-bound Limited at Binghamton. In consequence he and Mr. Foley returned to New York on the same train.

Salvation in Disasters.

Mr. Foley believes that when all trains have been equipped with wireless the absolute severing of all communication between trains and stations will be done away with. This will mean that disasters like the Dayton flood and the San Francisco earthquake will not cut off communication between the storm-devastated sections and the outside world. Wrecked or derailed trains will be able to notify stations about accidents as soon as they occur and word can be sent to the nearest point outside the storm centres.

"Communication by wireless telegraph to and from fixed stations with moving trains is no longer an uncertainty," he said.

"Railroads can now go ahead and install the service without any fear of failure. There are many fields for the wireless telegraph in railroad operation, in routine business, and emergencies when lives and property can be saved by its use.

"And the service can be put into operation without increasing the train staff. Regular trainmen can easily learn the telegraph alphabet or telegraph operators on trains can perform the duties of trainmen. Later it may be found necessary and profitable to place a telegraph operator on limited trains running long distances without stopping to handle commercial telegrams for the public.

"In my opinion the wireless will revolutionise railroading. The time is coming, and it is not far istant, when the wireless telegraph on trains will make the safety and convenience of railroad travelling 100 per cent. greater than they are to-day, and as a preventive of accidents I think the wireless will prove of the greatest value.

To prevent Collisions.

"In the Hudson tubes and subway, for example, the train despatcher sits in his room, and by the flashing of lights knows where every train is. If two trains get dangerously close together he can send a signal that will almost instantly stop one or both of them. I believe that the same thing can be done on railroads with the wireless. The despatcher can sit in front of a board on which the location of each train will be shown by wireless telegraph. If he sees trains getting too close together for safety, he can send a wireless message that will stop one of them anywhere—out in the country miles from a telegraph station.

"But, of course, all this is in the future. At present we are only experimenting. As far as they have gone, however, the experiments justify the predictions.

"Our doubt when we contemplated installing the wireless was about using the rails for grounding the electric current. There is a ground wire at every wireless station, but you can't have one from a moving train. So we tried sending our ground current to the rails. The scheme worked well and the first difficulty was overcome.

"And another problem was settled at the same time, that of supplying the electric current for the messages. We simply used the dynamos already in the train for lighting purposes. We had feared that they would not furnish sufficient current for the wireless, or if they did, that using it would weaken the lights. But we used all the electricity we needed and the lights were not perceptibly dimmed. I think it is certain that we can use the rails for ground wires and the ordinary lighting dynamos for our current. This was demonstrated.

Linking Up.

"Our next problem is to get our instrument on the train absolutely in tune with those at Scranton and Binghamton. You see, on account of the tunnels and low bridges over the tracks we cannot have a high aerial on the train, but high aerials are necessary if messages are to be sent any great distance, so we built them high at the stations and work them with a low aerial on the train. This makes the transmitting of messages between the train and the stations more difficult, but I believe this difficulty can be overcome.

"We have sent and received messages so easily that we are convinced that the only thing required to perfect the service is a perfect adjustment of the instruments. We shall make an experimental trip every other day until this adjustment is satisfactory. Then the wireless service on the Lackawanna Limited will become a regular thing.

Setting signals by wireless is the next step, according to Mr. Foley. He said that if an operator wishes to set a signal for a moving train not in communication with him he can cause the semaphore blade of the signal post to rise or fall at his will by sounding the correct dots and dashes on his key.

"Signals can be set by wireless," he said, as easily and as surely as they are now set by electricity conducted in wires.

This means that if any mistakes are made in the orders issued to engineers and conductors at stations or in the case of any emergency in which a train must be stopped to avert an accident, the station operator can signal the train as certainly as if he had direct wire communication with someone on board.

"Another valuable use to which the wireless-controlled signals can be put is the handling of freight trains on long runs. At present a through freight must make many stops between its starting-point and destination, so that orders and instructions concerning right of way can be delivered to the conductors, but these frequent stops are a source of expense and delay which will be abolished by the wireless telegraph.

Another Result—Economy.

"Keeping freight trains in motion for long distances without stops will result in great economy of operation. Railroad operating officials know how expensive it is to start and stop heavy freight trains, the additional cost of fuel with the attendant pulling out of drawheads and the wear and tear of equipment being no inconsiderable items in themselves. With direct communication with a train and the ability to set and release signals by wireless, despatchers can keep in touch with conductors and make the stops needless. The wireless permits the despatcher to board every train and deliver his instructions as surely as if he handed them to the conductor in a sealed envelope.

"That the wireless service for ordinary operating purposes is no longer an experiment is proved by the fact that the Lackawanna has already depended upon it when wire communication was cut off. The railroad has used the wireless for handling train orders, and finds it as accurate and reliable as the telegraph or telephone. Recently, when a severe sleet storm put all telephone and telegraph lines out of commission in the Mountain Division of the Lackawanna railroad, all train orders were handled by wireless between Scranton and Binghamton, where the railroad's two fixed stations are. The signals were strong and distinct, and the messages were received and sent by the operators without difficulty. The wireless was the only means of communication between Scranton and Binghamton for two hours during which fifty-fours orders were transmitted."

Commercial telegrams have already been sent from the Lackawanna Limited and a set of regular toll rates is now being prepared.

An Installation.

The wireless apparatus on the Limited has been installed in the forward part of the train. The aerial consists of a quadrangular closed loop on each car, supported at each corner by insulators on iron pipe attached to the corners of the car. They are raised eighteen inches above the roof of the car, this being the maximum space allowable on account of bridges and tunnels. Four cars are thus equipped, the connection between cars being by means of a plug and socket. The aerial on each car is sixty-five feet long and is composed of a twisted cable of seven No. 18 silicon bronze wires. The car aerials are brought together at a point about the centre of the train and lead into the station, which is located in a small box-like compartment at one corner of the passenger cars.

The power for operating the train equipment is obtained from the generator storage battery and lighting outfit, and about 2 kw. of energy is used for the wireless service.

The radius of train operation at the present time is approximately fifty miles, but this range will be extended after the equipment has been tuned up.

The ground connection on the train is obtained through the steel trucks and wheels of the cars and rails.

The equipment on the train consists of a standard 1 kw. Marconi set of modern design, especially adapted to this service. The motor-generator is automatically controlled, the operator simply throwing on and off a switch, as necessary. A special feature of the installation is the limited amount of space required for it.

DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

EARTH TREMORS AND PULSATIONS.

Dr. Milne once said to another earthquake observer that a seismogram always had something to show worth knowing even when there was no earthquake. In that observation, writes the *Morning Post*, is indicated the future of modern earthquake science, which depends for its advancement on the necessary and sufficient interpretation of earth tremors, as they are precisely recorded on instruments of ever-increasing delicacy. The monograph which has just been written by Mr. W. Walker, F.R.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Modern Seismology is principally, if not wholly, concerned with the interpretation of the causes and characteristics of seismograms on precise mathematical principles. One could not, perhaps, select a better instance than his treatment of the tremors shown on earthquake instruments when there is no earthquake. Tremors, of course, will be produced by the shutting of doors, by a passing railway train, or by that "bane of the experimentalist, the ubiquitous spider," but these are spurious effects for which the earth-tremor observer is prepared, and for which he is prepared to make allowance. There remain, indicated on most seismographs at many times, minute vibrations, continuing for numbers of hours, and not to be accounted for by earthquakes or by local traffic. They occur with high local winds, but they also appear when it is quite calm. On the Milne instruments they present the same appearance on calm or on gusty days. But with Galitzin or Weichert instruments, which magnify the disturbance and register it more speedily, it is now found that there are two types of tremors. In the first class, which occurs on windy and calm days alike, the movements are very smooth and regular, and the periods of their occurrence range from about four seconds to over eight seconds. The periods are not mixed up; for the same regular vibration will persist for hours at a time. In the second class the periods range from twelve seconds to half a minute. These movements are irregular, and they are mixed up. They occur only on windy days, and their explanation is simple. Everything, from a pendulum to a suspension bridge or a factory chimney, has its period of oscillation. The gusts of local wind set the ground and the observatory buildings into movement of an oscillatory kind. Mr. Walker finds that at the Eskdalemuir Observatory the movements begin with the wind and cease when it subsides. They are not very pronounced till the speed of the wind rises to 20 miles an hour, and they grow more quick and regular as the wind increases. At Pulkowa they were much reduced in an underground room.

The Ocean Pulse.

The small earth tremors of the other type are not caused by local wind, and they offer an interesting problem for solution. They are observed at quite inland stations, and at considerable depths, as well as at stations near the coast. The longer, larger waves occurring at eight seconds' interval come out strongly in stormy weather, but they persist long after all local wind has ceased, and then their amplitude and interval gradually diminish till they occur at about four or five seconds' interval—continuing at this rate, perhaps, for several days. This kind of tremor is more noticeable in winter than in summer, when sometimes it becomes imperceptible. That rarely occurs in winter. All this corresponds so closely with what is observed of sea waves on the coast, that one can hardly doubt the close connections of the two things. It is not likely that the effects are caused by the actual breaking of waves on the coast, because they are noticeable as far inland as Central Europe and Central Canada. It is more likely that they are earth vibrations set up at the bottom of the sea. The waves are provoked and maintained in their turn over large ocean areas by the wind. Mr. Walker suggests a simple mathematical example of the proposition. On deep water, such as mid-Atlantic, a wave of five seconds period and forty yards length would be raised by a wind of twenty miles an hour. A wave four times as long and oscillating half as fast would require a forty mile wind. As the waves advance into shallower water and their surface movement begins to make itself felt more obviously on the sea floor, they shorten in length, but keep their timing. Their action on the sea floor, when their shifting weight begins to beat on it, can be calculated. But even when it is reduced to one-five-hundredth part of the wave action of a wave on the surface, it still seems to Mr Walker to leave an ample margin for setting up an oscillation in the earth of the sea-bottom. He measures cause and effect mathematically and the great sea waves we have instanced ought to be able to set up the small earth tremors which are to be explained—for these tremors, though they may represent earth waves of great length from crest to crest, are no more on the average than one-eighty-thousandth of an inch in depth. Once started, this form of tremor, of which Lord Rayleigh first investigated the probable type, goes on as a gong goes on vibrating. It is a pulse as perennial as the ocean pulsation which sets it going.

The Divining Rod.

An outburst of interest in the divining rod has recently taken place on the Continent, born, no doubt, of the Congress which was held on November last at Halle, and which attracted official interest from the German Government. The interest was of a practical kind, and arose from the possibility that diviners might be able to locate underground minerals. Three representatives of the "Landesgeologen," who are charged with geological inquiries of service to the public, were present at the Congress, which put on one side the ability of the wielders of the rod to find metal hidden for the purpose of testing them—a method which had been favoured at a preceding Congress, and proceeded to practical tests. These were, for example, the determination of subterranean beds of potash in the Schoenebeck mine; subterranean cavities near Eisleben; underground galleries and streams at Eisleben; deposits of lignite near Halle and Cothen; underground waters and conduits at Durrenburg. M. Noel, an engineer, furnishes a summary of the results arrived at by the diviners to *La Nature*. As perhaps might have been expected, there were a number of negative results; but in three instances the divination of beds of potash at Schoenebeck proved correct when subsequent excavations were made. The determination of conduits of fresh and of salt water at Durrenburg was also favourable on the whole to the diviner's claims, but the search for cavities and underground caves gave less satisfactory results. M. Noel, who does not seem to err on the side of scepticism, offers some explanation of the failures on the ground of topographical and geological difficulties, and he concludes that the Congress as a whole strengthens the belief that in some hands the divining rod has an established value—so long as those who wield it guard themselves against auto-suggestion. To the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Armand Vire has also contributed a summary of some recent experiments made in the Department of Lot (between the Garonne and the Dordogne). He professes an unwillingness to allow himself to be guided by any theory of divining—such as ordinarily takes the form of supposing that certain minerals, metals, and subterranean waters give out emanations of which the diviner is sensible—and recounts the experiments made under scientific conditions with professional diviners (MM. Probst, Pelaprat, and L'Abbé Mermet) and some amateurs. It is noticeable in his account of the investigations that the amateur efforts fell far short of those of the professionals, the three of whom named by us seemed to have an equal facility in finding metals, underground waters, caves, and fossil bones—in the last two of which the Dordogne Valley is rich. It is not convenient to review the whole of M. Vire's results, but we may note especially the gratifying success of M. Pelaprat in discovering a Roman kitchen while searching for bones; the remarkable way in which M. Pelaprat and L'Abbé Mermet were able to trace the path of some subterranean waters in the Dordogne Valley; and the coincidence in the maps of underground caves made by these two diviners and M. Probst. M. Vire seems quite convinced of the ability of these three operators, as well as of their unusual powers but he adds that there are "diviners and diviners," and that some he examined were palpably incompetent.

THE BLACK WATCH.

HOW A DANGEROUS CONSPIRACY WAS KILLED.

A War Office order just issued gives permission to the Royal Highlanders—who are now stationed at Bareilly—to emblazon on the regimental colours the additional honour of "North America, 1763-64," in commemoration of the services of the gallant "Sixty-Twa" in the campaign against the celebrated Indian Chief, Pontiac. This chieftain plotted to utterly wipe out the British in America by binding all the Indians into one solid body to act in concert at a given time. No more dangerous conspiracy to British rule was ever entered into, and it was frustrated by the bravery of the handfull of troops then stationed in the American colonies.

The 42nd Highlanders were at that time stationed in Albany, says the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, and their first experience of active service against Pontiac's legions was in the fighting for the relief of Fort Pitt, then besieged by the red men. The 42nd in conjunction with the 60th Royal Americans—now the King's Royal Rifle Corps—and a long since disbanded regiment, Montgomery's Highlanders numbering in all 960 of all ranks, set out on the enterprise under the command of Colonel Bouquet of the 60th, an experienced Indian fighter. The enterprise was attended with much danger, for the route swarmed with ambuscaded Indians and traps of all kinds had to be carefully avoided. The ordinary rules of warfare were of little value in such campaigning and it was here that the mountain training of the Highlanders proved of inestimable value.

A Sudden Attack.

This body reached Bushy Run about the end of July 1763. When about to enter a narrow pass beyond the Run, the advanced guards were suddenly attacked by the Indians, who had planned an ambuscade. The light infantry of the 42nd regiment moved forward to the support of the advanced guard, and driving the Indians from the ambuscade pursued them a considerable distance. The Indians returned and took possession of some neighbouring heights. They were again compelled to retire; but they soon reappeared on another position, and continuing to increase in numbers, they succeeded in surrounding the detachment, which they attacked on every side. Night put an end to the combat; but it was renewed next morning with increased vigour by the Indians, who kept up an incessant fire. They, however, avoided coming close to action, and the troops could not venture to pursue them far, as they were encumbered with a convoy of provisions, and were afraid to leave their wounded lest they might fall into the hands of the enemy. Recourse was, therefore, had to stratagem to bring the Indians to closer action. Feigning a retreat, Colonel Bouquet ordered two companies which were in advance to retire, and fall within a square which had been formed, which as if preparing to cover a retreat, opened its files. The stratagem succeeded. Assuring themselves of victory, the Indians rushed forward with great impetuosity, and whilst they were vigorously charged in front, two companies, moving suddenly round a hill which concealed their approach, attacked them in the flank. The assailants, in great consternation, turned their backs and fled, and Colonel Bouquet was allowed to proceed to Fort Pitt without further molestation.

After passing the winter in Fort Pitt, eight companies of the Royal Highlanders were sent on a new enterprise, in the summer of 1764, under Colonel Bouquet, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. The object of this expedition was to repress the attacks of the Indians on the back settlers. After a harrassing warfare among the woods, the Indians sued for peace, which was accordingly granted, and the detachment under Brigadier-General Bouquet returned to Fort Pitt in the month of January, after an absence of six months. Notwithstanding the labours of a march of many hundred miles among dense forests, during which they experienced the extremes of heat and cold, the Highlanders did not lose a single man from fatigue or exhaustion. The 42nd subsequently had to recruit at home, so heavy were its losses in that backwood's fighting. The Royal Highlanders now possess thirty-two hard-won honours—gathered in four out of the five continents.

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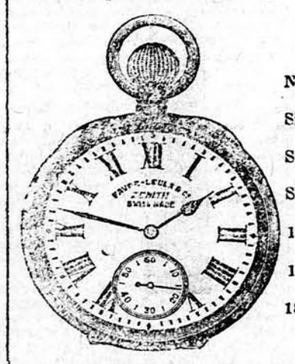

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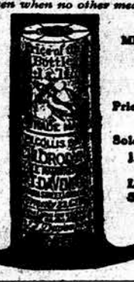

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